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SATURDAY NIGHT

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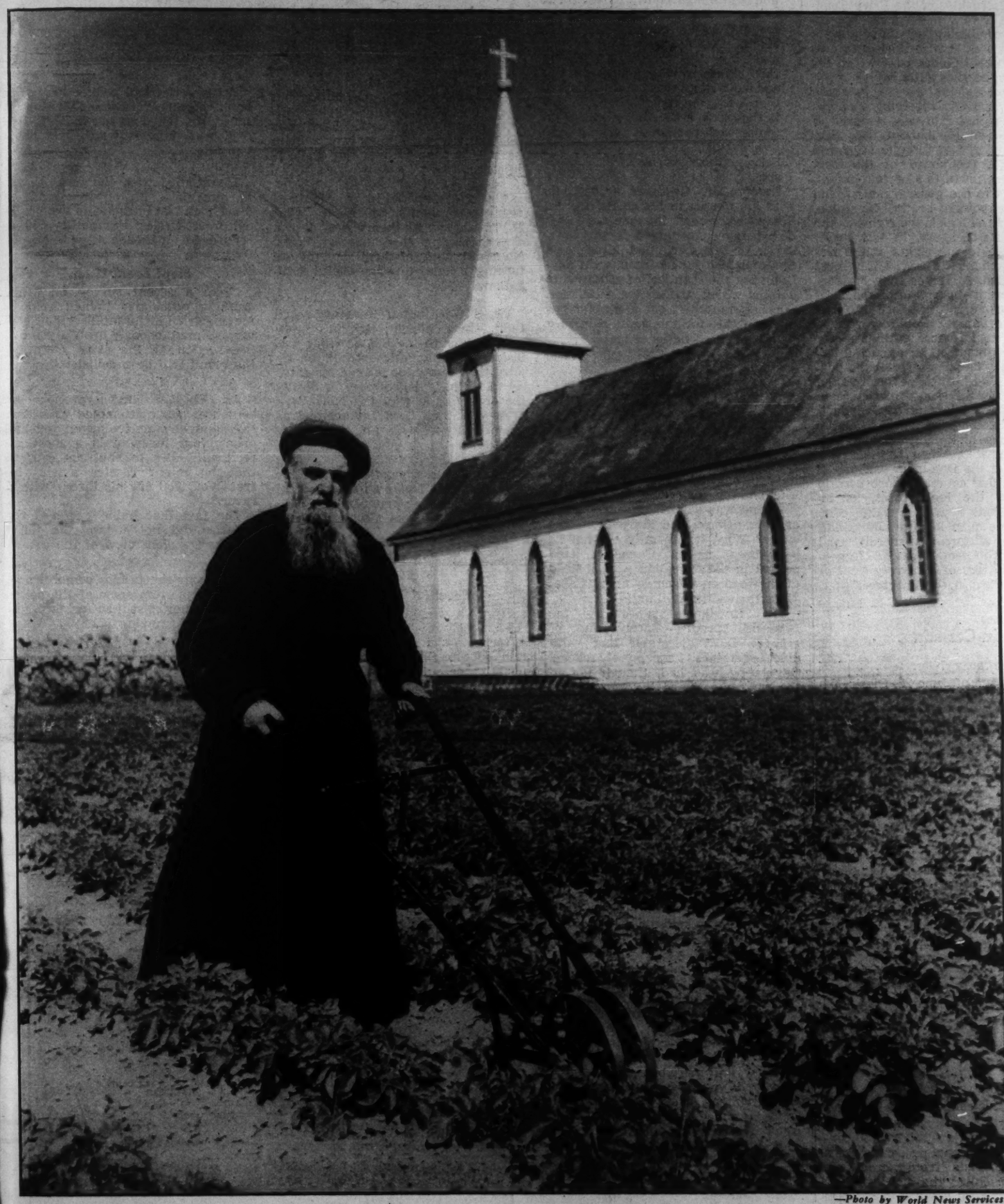

—Photo by World News Services.

This photograph of Father Alexis Rolsin of Fort Good Hope, North West Territories, tilling his amazing northern garden in the robes of his Order, is one of the most unusual pictures to come out of the Arctic. The entire churchyard is a flourishing garden around the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope, from which the settlement derives its name. Father Rolsin, of the Montreal Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, has lived and worked among the Indians of the Fort Good Hope district for 34 years.

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THE FRONT PAGE

An Evasive Policy

THE chief reflection suggested by the proceedings of the parliamentary committee which has been—a little belatedly—inquiring into the Canadian steel strike is that it was unfair and evasive of the Government to fix the price of steel at a five-dollar increase and to make no effort to declare how much of this should go to labor and how much to the companies. We are not now operating under an uncontrolled economy, and in a controlled economy the controlling authority should accept all the responsibilities that go with controlling. In actual fact we have no doubt that the five-dollar increase was, in the Government's mind, predicated upon a ten-cent increase and no more in the wage rate. That view is strongly borne out by the insistence of Mr. Gordon on the ten-cent figure (not so much for the effect of any higher figure on the price of steel as on the price of many other kinds of labor), and by the readiness of the Government to take over the industry in order to prevent a greater wage increase. But that being so, the Government should have had the courage of its convictions and announced the permissible wage increase at the same time as the price increase. Instead of that it left the companies to do the fighting until it became clear that a strike was inevitable; and the companies were quite naturally regarded by Labor as concerned only about their own profits, whereas the real reason for the ten-cent limitation was the effect on the general wage structure.

Had the Government announced the ten-cent limitation at the same time as the price raise, and had it declared when it took over the plants that it would pay the owners only a rental for the period of its control, instead of leaving them, as it apparently intended to do, whatever profit could be made between the fixed wage and the fixed price (an arrangement which made the Government, in appearance at least, a partner with the companies in the fight to defend their profits), it would have been in a logical position as defender only of the wage-and-price structure and not of the profits which certain entrepreneurs hoped to make within that structure. We have grave doubts whether the power of the state (under the Emergency Powers Extension Act) to compel men to work at a specified wage—and the act of prohibiting them from striking against that wage is in effect compelling them to work at it—should ever be used for the purpose, or even with the result, of compelling them to produce a certain desired profit for their employers; and that is the result which the prohibition against striking was bound to produce and which the Labor people think it was intended to produce. The failure of the Government to enforce its announced compulsion policy is practically an admission that there is some truth in Labor's surmise.

An Odd Practice

EVERY now and then we run into evidences of something or other in Canadian education which mystifies us. When our mystification becomes too great we resort to asking our readers to help us. We are doing so now.

Is there, in any part of the educational system of any Canadian Province, and especially of Ontario, a tendency to teach that the double inverted commas which precede and follow a quotation should be separated by a space (in typescript) not only from the word outside of the quotation, but also from the word beginning or closing the quotation?

The inventors of the typewriter, having only a limited number of characters at their disposal on the keyboard, decided that the two kinds of quotation marks used in printing and writing, the kind facing east and the kind facing west, could be reduced to one sign without serious loss. So long as that sign is closely attached to the word inside the quotation, and

(Continued on Page Three)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Federal Laws on "Civil Rights" Had Support of Privy Council

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article, in SATURDAY NIGHT of July 6, entitled: "Dominion's Emergency Powers Rest on Slender Foundation", takes the stand that, the gold standard being now inoperative, the Dominion Government has taken, and may take more or less permanent incursions into the field of property and civil rights, without any change in the constitution. You, then, state: "The idea that such an incursion can be justified merely as being for the 'peace, order and good government of Canada' is entirely without foundation." You then go on to quote from the preamble of clause 92 of the B.N.A. Act, in reference to powers of Parliament to show that Parliament is expressly debarred from making laws (for the peace, order and good government of Canada) in relation to "any matter coming within the class of subjects designated as 'Property and Civil Rights'." Unfortunately, the stand you take, in these matters, is not supported by judgments of the Privy Council.

The following quotation is from pages 106-7 of "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada," by Sir John G. Bourinot, in reference to a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on jurisdictional issues arising out of Sec. 18 of the Ontario liquor license law: "Their lordships were guided by the following reasons (for maintaining the authority of Parliament, in the same field): The Dominion parliament has certain powers of legislation for the peace, order and good government of Canada, over and above its enumerated powers specified in section 91, but whereas in the case of its latter powers, it is free to deal with any of the matters assigned to the provinces in section 92—all of which are from a provincial point of view, of a local or private nature — wherever such legislation is necessarily incidental to the exercise of its general power, it may not encroach upon any class of subjects which is exclusively assigned to the provincial legislatures by the said section 92."

On page 133, of this work, Bourinot clarifies this issue, as follows: "The nearest approach to a rule of general application that has been attempted in the courts of Canada (and followed by their Lordships of the Privy Council), with a view to reconcile the apparently conflicting legislative powers under the Act, is with respect to property and civil rights, over which exclusive legislative authority is given to the local legislatures: that, as there are many matters involving property and civil rights expressly reserved to the Dominion Parliament (See Section 1 of clause 91 "Public Debt and Property"), the power of the local legislatures must, to a certain extent, be subject to the general and special legislative powers of the Dominion. But, while the legislative rights of the local legislatures are, in this sense, subordinate to the rights of the Dominion parliament, these latter must be exercised, so far as may be, consistently with the rights of the local legislatures, and, therefore the Dominion Parliament would only have the right to interfere with property and civil rights in so far as such interference may be necessary for the purpose of legislating generally and effectually in relation to matters confided to the parliament of Canada."

The concluding Section 16 of clause 92 throws a high light upon how it was anticipated, when the Act was drawn, that the Dominion parliament would, in due course, absorb certain powers of the legislatures, as increased means of transit and of communications must lead to more amalgamations of formerly merely local services. This section reads: "Generally all matters of a *merely local or private nature* in the Province."

Toronto, Ont. ROSCOE R. MILLER

Divorce in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of June 22, Claris Edwin Silcox in an article on divorce, states "The Civil law in Canada permits divorce for a variety of reasons, although in some provinces there is only one reason." Can you clarify this statement or, if it is incorrect, correct it? I have always understood, there is only one ground for divorce, in Canada, namely adultery.

Toronto, Ont. CHAS. M. STEWART

NOTE: Consanguinity or impotence are recognized as secondary grounds for divorce in New Brunswick; Nova Scotia admits cruelty also. Ontario admits certain abnormal sexual acts, impotence, insanity, fraud or duress, but in seven of the Provinces adultery is the primary grounds of action before some specified Court. In Prince Edward Island and Quebec a divorce can be obtained only by a private Act of Parliament. —Ed.

Complicated

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of your contributors, Mr. Morris Goodman, suggests (July 13 issue) that Canadians might well concentrate on a national dish with which to entice tourists from across the border. He called the dish "Gefulte Fish".

He failed, however, to give any indication of what was involved. Now I have found a little evidence to support Mr. Goodman's suggestion that it might be made a distinctively Canadian dish because at one time or another the Indians up north were given to preparing fish in Gefulte style. Here's the recipe:

GEFULTE FISH

One fish such as pickerel or pike may be used for this recipe, or a blend of two or three fish, haddock, whitefish and pike being an especially good combination. Take out all bones and set aside, then remove flesh of fish from skin, being careful not to break nor injure the skin which is also to be set aside. Chop and pound the fish until very fine, gradually adding to it, for three pounds of fish, two tablespoons minced parsley, two slices bread finely crumbled, one small grated carrot, one small grated onion, a few pounded almonds, optional, and two whole eggs, with salt and pepper to taste. As the fish sticks to the chopping knife a little cold water may be added so that the entire mixture is moist yet not sticky. Form into three-inch cakes or cushions, and cover with the reserved fish skin.

Meanwhile cook the bones, head and trimmings gently with a little celery, carrot and finely sliced onion and water to cover, to form a stock. Strain into a shallow pan and lay the prepared fish in this. Simmer very gently for one and a quarter hours. A thinly sliced carrot may be cooked with the fish in the stock, a slice being placed on top of each portion at serving time as a garnish.

Serve either hot or cold. Serves six.

Surely Mr. Goodman wrote this with his tongue in his cheek because I can't very well imagine any such dish being compounded in the thousands of summer hotel kitchens, a few of which I have seen, with anything but the scantiest of attention to details which the recipe calls for. Surely somebody's got a simpler set-up than this for the main part of a truly Canadian national meal.

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

English Wartime Fare

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY was Mr. J. F. Rowland's article in SATURDAY NIGHT for May 11 ever written? What could have prompted such an outburst? The answer may well be that Mr. Rowland was suffering from a series of liver attacks and indigestion. The cause? Why, it can only be that he had been eating Canadian food cooked in the Canadian way, instead of the food on which so many Canadians thrived in England!

Mr. Rowland's gibes at the Brussels sprout — surely one of nature's most delectable and valuable vegetables — are merely cheap. Our bread was bad, though not in the ways mentioned by your writer, and the color was bad. The white flour remained in Canada! But Rowland should see our bread *now* — it is ten times worse than the wartime article.

Here we call mutton mutton. In Canada they call mutton lamb. We eat mutton (so do you) because we like it and because it is good food. It is more satisfying than lamb and more economical and we have to get all we can per animal slaughtered.

Almost the whole of the article is so full of what women call "cattiness" that I am not surprised at his rather naïve admission that Canadian stomachs "have no kindly memories of what they underwent in England". That may describe Rowland's own opinion. I doubt if it represents the feelings of "thousands upon thousands" of Canadians. In England we liked and admired the Canucks — just as I did in Canada — even though they had more beer, more pay, still more beer, more cigarettes, and yet more beer, than did our own men. They were our loyal comrades-in-arms. Britons were proud and happy to have them at our side. Thank God, they did not all shower us with Rowland's type of sarcasm at what English men, women and children had to endure.

London, Eng. E. ARTHUR PINTO

Our Good Neighbors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with much interest the article by James M. Redditt in your issue of May 18 re the Trek of Our Youth to the U.S. Just *what* have we in Canada to offer that can not be found also in the U.S.?

I have lived all of my fifty and more years in Canada, and in four of our Provinces, so have a fair knowledge of conditions in this country.

I was sent on certain duties to the U.S. in 1940, and remained till the end of 1944, during which time, living with, and really meeting "Mr. and Mrs. America" at first hand; my opinion of them today is they are *real folks* in every way, and have a country to be proud of.

Cost of living high? Possibly so, on some items; but wages also are high; and 'Luxuries' such as cars, radios, electrical and mechanical equipment, are much below Canadian prices.

I may be, and likely am, wrong; but it appears to me, Canada must offer our youth more concrete reasons than just "Publicity" to retain them within our own borders. I for one, having tasted the "American way of life" am for it 100%; but being now a 'has been' will no doubt remain in our "Land of the Maple" which after all is pretty good—but it *could* be made *better*.

Toronto, Ont. W. J. MCGRANDLE

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE bathtub is described by Christopher Morley as the only place in which civilization can relax. Total immersion for a suitable period might even cure it.

•

Prince Edward Islanders not only endure the rigors of prohibition but are prepared to swallow their medicine regardless of cost. Last year $800,000 worth of liquor was sold to its 100,000 people under doctors' certificates.

•

A correspondent in a Montreal newspaper wants to know what M.P.'s do with themselves for a change during the summer recess. No doubt many of them contemplate turning a hand to some useful occupation.

•

When Washington newsmen asked Lord Inverchapel, Britain's new Ambassador to the U.S.A., what was inside his diplomatic satchel, he replied that he used it to hold his extra set of teeth. This, however, is hardly the only reason why the New York press describes Lord Inverchapel as "the diplomat with an ever ready smile."

•

"The complete genetic formula for a wild rabbit, as far as we know it, is AABBCCDDegegenenDuDuVVLLRRSSNNYY."—from Snyder's Principles of Heredity.

No wonder the poor beast's troubles come in litters.

•

Beautiful But Dumb

From a weekly serial feature: "Her lovely eyes went wide with terror, and she sat up with a strangled sound. She screamed, but no sound came out."

Or, The Tragedy of the Radio Soprano who Foozled her Top Note.

A brief news item in a Toronto paper reported that a luncheon-club program had to be cut short because of the non-appearance of the guest speaker. Most luncheon-club speakers are not quite so considerate.

•

Detective-fiction authors in the United States are complaining because their average earnings are less than $500 per novel. Heaven help somebody if these clever people are ever tempted to resort to crime for their bread and butter.

•

A new electrical gadget for use in banks detects worthless coins instantaneously, but does not indicate that a 50-cent piece is worth just about two bits.

•

Dissatisfied with the meal served to him in a Boston restaurant, a diner took two bites at the waiter. In epicurean circles, this action will be regarded as a breach of good taste.

•

Stop! Look! Listen!

From a recent survey on grade crossing accidents: "When vehicles moving from different directions converge simultaneously upon a point of intersection at the same elevation, the result will be a collision."

•

An English judge, pronouncing sentence for attempted murder: "Without any motive, after you had asked your husband in a most affectionate way to shut his eyes so that he might receive a surprise from you, you cut his throat with a razor."

The fact that hubby received the surprise did not induce the judge to take a lenient view of the case.

•

This year the talkies come of age, but judging from some of the noises we hear, they're still suffering pretty badly from growing pains.

•

New York candy stores are now selling three lollipops for 10c, instead of five for a nickel, and even the kids are finding it harder to lick inflation.

A new portrait by the Canadian artist, Stanley G. Meyer, of John Murray Gibbon, F.R.S.C., founder and first president of the Canadian Authors' Association, who is an authority on folk lore and author of many books. Now retired, he was formerly Publicity Agent for the C.P.R.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

separated from the word outside the quotation, they were right; one can tell at a glance whether it is an opening quote or a closing quote that is intended. But the instant the quote mark is equally separated from both words, there ceases to be any guide whatever except the general sense of the passage and the ability to remember whether there has been a quote mark before or not.

Typesetters are not expected to pay any attention to the sense of what they are setting (which is frequently very little), nor to remember a half-sentence or possibly a half-page back where there may or may not have been a previous quote mark. They have therefore no guide whatever to tell them whether they should use eastward or westward inverted commas. There has been a waste of action on the part of the typist, in making an unnecessary space movement, and there results a waste of time on the part of the typesetter while he decides which character to use, and possibly a further waste of time if he decides on the wrong one. And all this without doing the slightest good to anybody.

Will some gentle reader inform us (1) whether this sort of thing is officially taught in any branch of any educational system of any province in Canada, and if so (2) who started having it taught and what reason he can offer why his name should be held up to public execration?

The Late J. D. Cameron

THE name of John Duncan Cameron, who died in Holland last week, is revered in thousands of the homes of the current generation of New Canadians as that of the man who more than all others befriended them on their arrival in this country and lightened the burdens which always weigh on the shoulders of the immigrant. He was much more than a highly competent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was a born leader of men. His judgment of the capacities and weaknesses of the people whom he had to place in their new homeland was almost infallible, and his sympathy and understanding went out equally to men and women of all races. Members of the staff of this paper have accompanied him on his visits to the settlements which he had promoted, and know something of the almost awestruck affection with which he was regarded.

It was his conviction that Canada was greatly benefitted by every industrious and capable worker who came here, and that all that was needed for their "absorption" was goodwill and sympathy on both sides. If there had been more people in Canada in the 'thirties who had the vision and generosity of Dr. Cameron, many more of those who subsequently died under the Nazi tyranny might have been established in security and usefulness in this country.

Minimum Outrage

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to accommodate a considerable number of the Japanese now in camps in Western Canada, at more easterly places, among them at the two former prisoner-of-war camps at Neys and Hearst, Ont., and at the former P.O.W. officers' camp at Compton, Que. It seems fairly obvious that a place designed for the safe detention of prisoners-of-war, and for preventing them from communicating with those outside and thereby possibly hindering the national war effort, is not likely to be an ideal place for the accommodation of persons who are not prisoners-of-war, who have never been convicted or even accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and who are under detention, to put it frankly, simply because the people of British Columbia object to their being released because they might want to live in that province. However, once the fact of their detention is accepted, with its accompanying corollary that it is all right to shunt them around the country at the Government's pleasure, there is probably no great objection to their being placed in these camps if living conditions there are made as tolerable as possible. The housing shortage obviously presents problems if they are not to be left where they have been for the past year or two—which was too near to the Pacific coast to satisfy B.C. opinion.

"IF WE DON'T LET HIM WORK, WHO'S GOING TO KEEP HIM?"

Copyright in All Countries

There has been some fear that accommodation in these establishments might not be suitable for families, with children to educate and a social life to live, even after the alterations projected by Mr. Mitchell's officers. This, we are assured, is not the case. Schools are being provided for, and it is the intention to give the fullest cooperation to any social workers whom the churches may send to the camps. We need hardly point out that these things are absolutely essential if the Canadian people are to retain a shred of self-respect about their treatment of these unfortunates—against whom there is no charge beyond the fact that some of them may at some time under some special circumstances have expressed a willingness to be sent to Japan—an expression which they have since very vigorously revoked. Any attempt to treat them as prisoners-of-war, and to restrain them from the freest possible communication with other Canadians, would be an outrage. It is an outrage that they are where they are at all, since it is the result of nothing else than the fact that they have Japanese blood; but pending the decision of the Privy Council as to whether the outrage is constitutionally permissible it should at least be kept down to the minimum dimensions.

Extra Senators

THERE is a fascinating article by Mr. Eugene Forsey in the current Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, which will give no pleasure to those who hold the view that the Crown is merely a rubber stamp to be applied to parchments by the hand of the existing Governor. It deals with the power to appoint "extra senators" above the number specified by the B.N.A. Act, a power obviously provided for the purpose of dealing with situations in which the make-up of the Senate might be such as to paralyze the operations of government. It is, for example, entirely conceivable that after a few more years of Liberal rule, a new Conservative Government might find itself without a single follower in the Senate to introduce government measures, and a C.C.F. Government would inevitably find itself in that position. Such a Government would have power to appoint four or eight persons, equally divided among the four divisions of Canada, as extra members.

An attempt to exercise this power was once made, in 1873, but was blocked by the British Government, which at that time was able to interfere in a Canadian political situation. The attempt was made by the Mackenzie government which had only just taken office and which was on the point of dissolving Parliament. The appointment of the extra Senators would have had two effects. It would have assured Mackenzie of a Senate majority, and it would have prevented his opponents, if they came into power at the election, from appointing any Senators at all to offset this majority until the number of Senators from each division had been reduced to the normal figure. In the circumstances it appears that Lord Dufferin, if he had not been able to pass the buck to Downing Street, would have been fully entitled to refuse to make the appointments, on his own responsibility, and that the objective of good government would have been served by his doing so.

One of the most interesting features in the article is its account of the memorandum of Mackenzie to the British Government and of the British reply. Upholders of the compact theory of Confederation will perhaps be surprised to learn that one of the elements of the agreement leading to Confederation was that the original appointments to the Senate should be equally divided between the political parties, and that Mackenzie argued that this should be a permanent principle of the Constitution. The British Government did not even bother to reply to this contention, simply stating that the power should be used only "in the event of an actual collision of opinion between the two Houses" with a difference "of so serious and permanent a character that the government could not be carried on" without this intervention.

The ground thus stated would not apparently be sufficient to cover the case of a new party controlling the Commons and having absolutely no representation in the Senate, in which situation the difficulty would consist merely in the lack of communication between the two Houses. But the Governor General, with whom the discretion would now lie, would presumably not be rigidly bound by the British definition. Another interesting fact is that a Government still in office but obviously on the point of being defeated might attempt to use this reserve power simply in order to block its successors from doing so, for once the Senate has been raised from 96 to 104 it cannot be raised any further. Holders of the rubber stamp theory would maintain that the Governor General is obliged to consent even to so outrageous an action as this—which merely shows how far the rubber stamp theory will lead people.

Freedom of the Press

THE Labor Government of Great Britain has committed a major error in associating its proposed investigation of certain British newspaper chains with the attitude of the newspapers concerned towards certain Government proposals, notably the rationing of bread. There are undoubtedly certain undesirable consequences flowing from the tendency towards corporate ownership of large chains of important provincial newspapers, and in the case of the Kemsley chain it is somewhat notorious that the editorial policy of all the member papers is determined even as to minor details by the London office, thus destroying the value of the individual newspaper as an index of the opinion of its community. An investigation of this subject would have done no harm and might have done some good at almost any time. But an investigation undertaken because of the attitude of the newspapers concerned towards a major Government policy cannot fail to be interpreted as an effort to compel the press to conform to the wishes of those in authority.

The ostensible complaint may be that they do not conform to the wishes of their readers; but everybody will know that that is not the real trouble, and that nobody would disturb them in their pursuit of their editorial policies, whether these represent the real views of the readers or not, if they were not annoying to the Government.

Mehr Licht!

A birthday ode for the first anniversary of atomic bomb, August 6, 1945.

FOR one year now, the excited chattering
Has gone on. The frightened twitterers
Are shocked by the resolute anti-jitterers
Who say Everything Is Going to Be All Right,
While the Optimistic Party (with its smattering
of history which Goes to Show something or other)
Is shocked by all the bother
And makes a bother about *that*, day and night.

If all this noise could be collected and poured
(As thank God it cannot be) into a single sound,
It would be louder than any bomb that ever roared
And kill men for a dozen miles around.

Perhaps it is killing men now, in a subtler way;
Men may be dropping dead from worry,
Or in less obvious hurry
Acquiring stomach ulcers (as we all may
In true equality). Not only is our knowledge
Of psychosomatic medicine just beginning,
But so is the mind's opportunity . . . it has been to college
And learnt what it can do in the way of sinning.
What can it not perform upon the unguarded Duncan,
The poor old corporeal frame, that innocent?
Not all the candy and pop and chemical nutriment
Ever swallowed can compete with a few good worries
For real destruction. Eyes sunken
Or bulging out, sucked in or blown out by the mind,
We hurry along (since Time pays him who hurries)
To queue up for our ulcers or cancer or something of the kind.
And the bigger your heart, either for feeling sadness
Or for being forced to gaiety, the wider its target
For the bomb's echo. There is a physical madness
As well as a mental one. At Coney Island and Margate,
Sydney and Cannes, a thousand holiday-makers
May pitch forward on their faces for no apparent reason
This holiday season
And go home refreshed via the undertaker's.

Is the bomb different in kind or in degree
From what has gone before?
I do not know. I am one of the few who ever since the war
Have not made any guess. But "it seems to me"
Is easy enough to say, and it is the citizen's duty
To have an opinion on everything from Bach to beer,
Clausewitz to Vermeer,
Karl Marx to Groucho Marx, bimetallism to Beauty.
Well, then, the time has come:
It seems to me
The monks may not have been too much mistaken
When in their blindness they chose to disagree
With their one whole-visioned brother, Friar Bacon.
Nor was Solomon, as wise as any man,
Any less wise when in the end he decided
It best to avoid much knowledge if you can.
Though I am not sure what he meant
When too much virtue also he derided,
I fancy I see his virtuous intent.

Well, it is too late now, I think:
Our ignorance is too little and too late.
The door is closed upon the Middle Ages
And only fools will try to storm that gate.
You can't unlearn, even by easy stages,
Or get whole races to forget in drink.

Only (it seems to me) in this new night
It is possible to sin against the light
Not just by switching off, but by a hopeful hand
Using more volts than our frail bulbs can stand.

DAVID BROCK

Pedigree Of Fall Styles Extends to Henry V

By Bernice Coffey

EVERY year feminine fashion opens a fresh bag of tricks, some of them plucked brand "new" from varied sources such as museums, art collections or perhaps a current stage or screen production of historical interest. These are adapted or interpreted and brought into the stream of modern styles. Skirts change in length, sleeves their shapes, waistlines move from the region of the ribs down to the hips. One season minute hats are worn perched over an eye; the next they become as large as coal scuttles and sit far back on the head. A somewhat disconcerting performance to the male animal whose own sober plumage is of a more static nature, it is all part of an art as old as womankind.

Prompted by interest in the Old Vic Company's performances and the Laurence Olivier production of "Henry V," this fall's clothes have a strong seasoning of the medieval and Elizabethan periods. Many of the costumes for the latter production were copied from exquisite illuminations in the Fifteenth Century "Book of Hours." What happens to them in the hands of the modern designer may be seen in the photographs on this page, selected by the New York Dress Institute as illustrating the highlights of this autumn's styles. The tight-fitting sleeve with top fullness, for instance, still bears a family resemblance to that worn by the fashionables of Queen Elizabeth's time. The hood that buttons on a coat is as fresh and charming a style now as it was in the Middle Ages.

Necklines have soared to a new high in daytime.

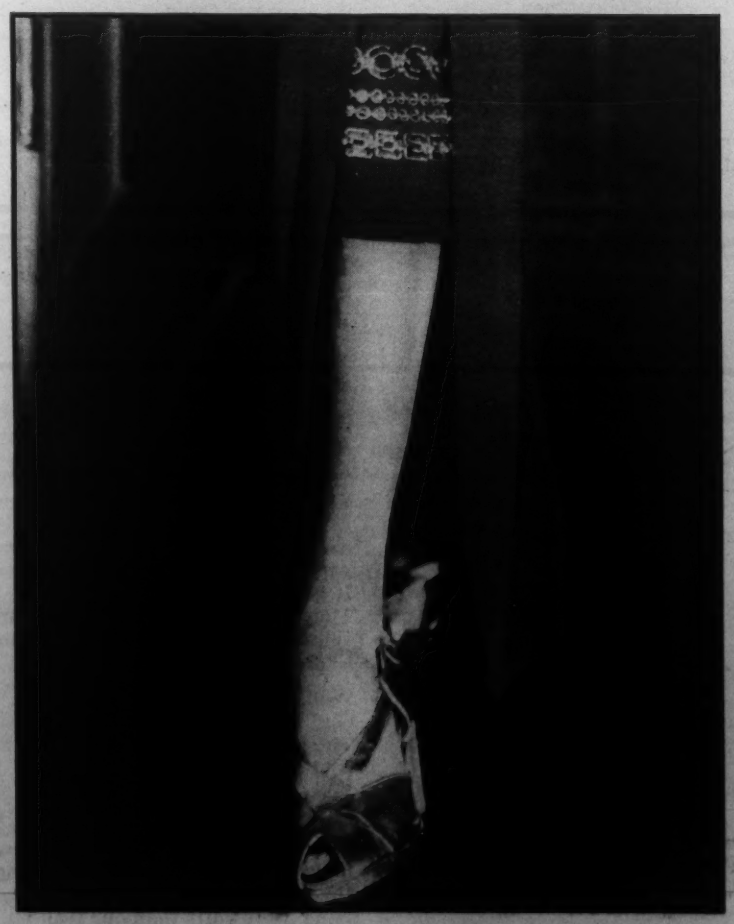
Very becoming, hoods are practical for winter.

Evening dresses bare the shoulders . . . and more.

Court jesters' stripes add note of high color.

Modernized version of Queen Bess' full sleeve.

Here neckline and waistline almost become one.



Slashed to knee to show slip's embroidered hem.

Folies Bergère skirts from the early Twenties.

What Movies Should Be Offered to Germans?

By JOHN H. YOCOM

In the immense program of democratizing Germany, movies can and should play an important part. But what is to be exhibited to gain the best results is a vexing problem.

Bigger problems will arise if and when the Allies permit the Germans to make their own. A survey of German film development between World Wars I and II may point some pitfalls to sidestep this time.

Last month two U.S. war-theme movies were withdrawn from Berlin cinemas by Allied control officers. Press criticism called the pictures dangerous in glorifying militarism.

YOU could have knocked me down with a feather when we found two cans of Mickey Mouse in Alfred Krupp's film library near Essen.

That library was a fancy vault reached through a hillside hole in the garden on his estate, Villa Hügel. With S/L George Brown, a R.A.F. photo-intelligence officer and ex-husband of Hollywood actress Maureen O'Hara, we arrived there the day after the Yanks captured Essen the middle of April last year. The city was a mess but Krupp's estate on the outskirts, from which Alfred had just been whisked off to Paris for questioning, was untouched.

We spent some time looking for that film repository. And there at the end of the tunnel it was—as cosy a little spot to store all the industrial film on steel processing as anyone could find in the Ruhr. Not even an atom bomb could have jarred it. Behind the heavy steel which we managed to open was a room about twenty by ten feet, and on all four sides were shelves of neatly stacked film cans and labelled cartons. In the centre were tables with splicing and winding machines and a card-index.

Yes, even those cans of Mickey Mouse were card-indexed. So were some news shots of President Roosevelt. Although the bulk of the material was industrial, well edited and informative, as we discovered later, there were also reels depicting family weddings, Hitler's visit to the plant and villa in 1938, social receptions for Goebbels and Goering, and an inspection tour in 1941 by Albert Speer, Minister of War Production.

What was Mickey doing in that company? Evidently at some time young Krupp had entertained his guests, and probably often himself, by screening the little guy's antics in the elaborate, sub-basement private theatre.

Recalling this incident brings up questions which, I believe, will become more and more pressing. What are the Allies doing about movies for Germany? What kind are they showing? Perhaps, more important, *what type are they going to allow the Jerries to make?*

Recently two U.S. war-theme movies—"Destination Tokio" and "Thirty Seconds over Tokio"—were withdrawn from Berlin cinemas by U.S. film control officers because of press criticism, which called the pictures dangerous and "glorified militarism."

Drama has not presented the same problem. The current sensational success play in Berlin is Thornton Wilder's "Skin of Our Teeth." The Germans claim that it is a "prophecy" of what has happened to them. The play has the finest German actors in the cast and is being rehearsed in six other cities.

The badly-bombed New Library of London's Middle Temple, part of the quiet haven situated between Fleet Street and the Thames, is to be rebuilt in exactly the same style as before; wherever possible this will be done with the very same bricks and timber. The famous hammerbeam roof of the library has been removed and it may be several years before it can be completely restored. Meanwhile, 80,000 books which were sent to the country for safety and which are required by the barristers of the nearby Law Courts in the Strand, are housed in a temporary prefabricated building. See London Letter, page 14.

Corpses for Stars

Since V-E Day we have made certain that the Germans saw the atrocity pictures. But we couldn't go on forever showing the Belsen-Dachau-Buchenwald charnel houses. Incidentally, I attended one of those showings in Minden on the Weser, the river of Pied Piper fame, near Hamelin. It had been a sound picture but the Germans saw it as a silent. One half needed no sound for the piles of Belsen and Dachau corpses were most eloquent, but the other half was a close-up of Lord Vansittart delivering a blistering address. He was followed by Claire Boothe Luce doing likewise. For the first half the Germans sat there stony-faced and in a few cases with wet eyes. But even the bitter lord would have forgiven the giggles that greeted the 15 or so minutes of himself and Miss Boothe in pantomime jaw-wagging.

We have also shown the Germans, in what are left of the 4,500 cinema houses they had before the war, Allied propaganda films. Some have been especially prepared but, for the most part, they are British and American equivalents of the "Canada-Carries-On" series, and some innocuous old romantic dramas.

But we cannot show those for the next five decades either—or should we? A 100 per cent program of that sort cannot last much longer than a couple of years without the effectiveness boomeranging on us.

Commencing this fall, movies for Berliners will include "Keys of the Kingdom," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Laura," "Random Harvest," "You Can't Take It With You," and "Story of Louis Pasteur". But eventually the Germans must be allowed to make their own again.

Now, the direction which we take at that critical crossroads of German film revival will be important. Let's see what the Germans did after World War I.

Madman's Vehicle

The major picture company which survived was the Decla Film Studio. One year after the gun-shooting had ceased, it started camera-shooting, in Hollywoodese, a super-colossal effort—"The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." The directors believed that this was proper film fare for hungry and humiliated Huns.

Perhaps you remember the plot, for Hollywood did a version later in the 20's. The story was told in retrospect by an inmate of an insane asylum, and the settings seen through his mad eyes were strangely distorted with leaning walls and cockeyed lights and shadows. Of all things, the locale for the main action was a fairground.

Dr. Caligari, superintendent of the asylum, had as a patient a character named Caesare, a half-dead, half-living zombie, whom the doctor completely controlled and set upon tasks of terror and murder among the citizens of the village. Caesare murdered the mayor, the friend of the inmate who told the story, and, in one hair-raising climax, dragged the heroine over roof-tops in a ghastly dawn chase. The queer sets and the morbid terror of the whole film fascinated the German fans.

U. F. A., another film company which was organized on a larger scale shortly after the Caligari release, was quick to exploit the theme of murky fantasy. That outfit took down the old legends, the Siegfried, Walküre, and Nibelungen sagas that Wagner had used, gave them the nightmare treatment, but added a new twist—the greatness of departed national heroes.

Screen Supermen

"Don't feel too downhearted, fellow Hun," U. F. A. was saying in effect. "Just study these pageants and see how great we have been; see what invincible heroes made you a nation in the past."

And the German, watching there in the gloom, could speculate on the possibility of some future *Tag* when heroes would again conquer dragons—all kinds of dragons!

Other scenarios, like "Faust", had the cultural world's stamp of approval and banged on the theme of death at the hands of evil. Faust sold his soul to the devil for youth. "The Student Prince" sold his to the same buyer for gold. From the 16th Century the writers dug up a hoary legend of terror in which a monster was created and directed by magic. As a film called "The Golem", it played to packed houses.

But in 1925 the German public as a whole preferred American movies and 60 per cent of all the pictures shown in the cinemas came from the U.S. So U. F. A. got busy on a new line.

That year the company brought out "Metropolis", the first one to really exploit the master race theory. Perhaps some readers can recall the film which was supposed to portray the Utopian city-state. At the time we probably overlooked the significance of two ideas in the Erewhon: (1) the rulers passed their time comfortably in streamlined, airy apartments; (2) the workers lived and toiled underground, monotonously feeding machines until age reduced their efficiency and they were discarded. Oh, yes, they injected a shot of macabre fantasy into that flick too—a Frankenstein character made a female robot that could do anything a turn of a dial might direct.

Theme of the Uniform

"Old soldiers never die", says the song. That too became thematically prime movie material when a uniform became the dramatic and symbolic focal point. In "The Last Laugh", Emil Jannings, an old veteran now a hotel doorman, kept his uniform spick and span. But the smart owner wanted a younger man to open car doors for the guests. The old soldier-doorman was demoted to the post of washroom attendant. The highlighted tragedy of the tale was not so much his demotion as the shame Jannings experienced in losing his uniform.

The Krupp family was in the movie business many years before young Alfred got that copy of Mickey Mouse. The steel family helped finance "The Last Laugh". They, along with other big industrialists like Stinnes and Thyssen, also backed movies like "Metropolis" and "Siegfried".

German producers added sound about the same time we did—between the 20's and 30's, with ace anti-war films: "Kameradschaft", "Westfront 1918", and—believe it if you can—one called "War Is Hell". But these were for distribution outside Germany only.

London's Metropolitan Police are conducting a campaign to augment the women's force. Policewomen are mainly concerned with the custody of their own sex, but they also attend the men's classes to learn duties they may be called upon to perform in an emergency. Above, Kathleen Hall "gives evidence" before a mixed class on police court procedure.

Early in the 1930's a Toronto Yonge Street movie house made great noise over a Berlin release entitled "Madchen In Uniform". It was the story of a boarding school for daughters of Prussian officers—a cruel story, if you remember, of a girl who couldn't fit into the strict discipline of the institution. After a couple of hours of strange goings-on and psychiatric probings we got the idea. She just didn't fit; so *madchen* committed suicide.

But the Canadian and American press gave rave criticisms about "dynamic directing", "inspired tricklighting", "intelligent characterization", etc. in the picture. It was so patently superior, they said, to Hollywood's efforts that portrayed caperings of Nelson Eddy, Clarke Gable and the Marx Brothers. The important thing for German film exporters was that the foreign market was receptive. With experimental movie art they got a foot in the door. Now all that need be done was to open the door a little more, get inside and start the real sales talk.

The next movie they peddled over here heralded the arrival of a star who is still more or less on the American screen—Marlene Dietrich. The picture was "The Blue Angel", and it had been prepared with great care. Our censors hacked the erotic parts pretty heavily but the scissors spared enough for us to get a view of unhealthy excesses and perverted misery. Marlene Dietrich was a glamorous, sexy cabaret singer, dressed in slinky gowns, who found it easy to wind an old professor (Emil Jannings) around her finger. She sold apples in the cabaret, and took the first bite out of each one she sold the old man. But the professor's conscience acquired some fresh sensitivity. He couldn't stand the strain of his *affaires d'amour* physically and mentally any longer. He went mad, choked Marlene to death.

Again the American press agents and critics marvelled at German technique, made snobbish attacks on the moronic qualities of the Hollywood products. They brought the star to the U.S. and offered her a long term, high-priced contract.

Viennese Bouquets

The Germans' happiness with success evidently bubbled over and stirred them to do a movie in lighter vein for a change, "Congress Dances" with Lilian Harvey. It was a Viennese romance, with lush waltzes for background music, beer gardens, colorful peasants dancing in the squares, and mountain-sides covered with flowers. Lilian was a flower-girl and gaily tossed a bouquet at the prince as he was driven through the streets of Vienna. Now, this little act was prohibited for fear of a bomb being hidden in the posies. So policemen rushed poor Lilian off to jail.

This switched the story to more like what the Germans wanted all the time. Lilian was sentenced to be whipped. The audience was given a detailed scene of the lovely creature being strapped to the whipping table. A burly, repulsive executioner leered at the selection of whips. He drooled as he fondled a suitable one. Meanwhile, closeups of Lilian's fear-filled eyes, her twisting hands and feet showed lingeringly the frantic struggle she made against the straps. Before the hairy-chested executioner brought down the instrument, he ripped her dress from her back!

One month before Hitler came to power they were back on the self-pity theme in "Suffering Germany".

After 1933 the Nazis under Goebbels used films to sell their party to the Germans who still needed convincing. Of the scores produced we can mention only a few here. In "Refugees", an old-time German hero, Hans Albers, was done over as Goering. At the same time the League of Nations was ridiculed. Russia was attacked in "Fugitives". "S.A.-Mann Brand" showed Communists (meaning Jews) as enemies of the common people (meaning Storm Troopers). To stimulate the birth-rate they produced a suggestive number in 1936 called "Der Ammenkoenig". Others prophesied new war horrors, including rocket weapons.

No Double-Talk

U.F.A., A.S.A. and Tobis became the only producers of films in the Third Reich. The policy was simple: propaganda plus escapism. Meanwhile, Hitler cut the quota of foreign films to the bone. The Nazis no longer had to beat about the bush and double-talk of legendary heroes. The content of long documentaries was the achievements of the Nazis themselves. Furthermore, they had an extensive set-up for educational movie propaganda under the U.F.A. in the Film Department of the Central Institute in Berlin.

The Anita Colby of Germany in the middle '30's—that is, the leading actress-executive assistant type—was Leni Reifenstahl. Her gaudy production of "The Triumph of the Will" glorified the Nuremberg Rally. Hitler was the "will". When she directed the documentary of the XI Olympiad, she had the cameras shooting ten swastikas for every athlete.

From then on the pace of history outstripped even the Nazi's film plans. We can recall, however, how they made propaganda use of films once the war started. "Baptism of Fire", showing the blitz in Poland, was exhibited in neutral countries who might still have an idea that Britain and her allies could stop Hitler. Similarly, "Victory in the West" obliquely argued the case for neutrality after the conquest of France in the hot days of June, 1940.

So now, in many respects we are back where we were in 1919 with the Germans. The Allies have the task of encouraging the Germans to express ideals that really promote the social advancement of the country and which will fit into a world pattern of nations at peace. Above all we cannot allow them to experience only self-pity and frustration. That will have disastrous effects. The Germans are technically able producers of movies. Movies have already proven an effective device with the people. It is up to us to help them find themes, to work out scripts, etc. After all, they are not hopeless. Even Krupp was a devotee of Mickey Mouse.

Can Protestant Church Union Be Achieved?

By REV. OWEN C. BARROW

A minister in Northern Ontario, who cooperates with a clergyman of another denomination on different Sundays in serving an identical body of worshippers, here discusses pro and con the facts on Protestant Church Union.

The common experiences of padres and servicemen, joint church efforts in social reform and the realistic way various pastors cooperate to meet difficulties in rural areas—all show the churches trying to work together. But there are strong objections to general union. Should it be pursued, there are three courses open.

THE existence of the Canadian Council of Churches, cooperative efforts to promote social reforms, common interest and discussion respecting the twin difficulties of isolated areas and desperate shortage of manpower aggravated by financial embarrassments...these constitute a partial and affirmative answer to the question "Are the non-Roman churches trying to work together?"

Evidence to hand is encouraging the belief that the lessons drawn from the experiences through which the churches have been, and are passing, will issue in the better organization of experiments in partnership. It is recognized that men cannot meet together under the overhanging mace of war, there to receive on occasion the ministrations of an unfamiliar and even rival church, and return to civil life to be the little-Baptist, the little-Presbyterian, or the little-Anglican of the pre-war years.

Padres ministered to men who were neither of their fold nor their flock. Some were men whose peacetime religious affiliations might have been construed as actively hostile to the particular denomination from which the individual chaplain came. The challenge in these facts is known. The urgent necessity for accepting the challenge and defeating the challenger is appreciated...but the general consensus of opinion is "gently now, gently."

There are many of us who have had much experience of conducting services for and speaking to denominations other than our own. Such occasions served to feed the desire for intercommunion to the point where it sought expression in quite fantastic suggestions. Not one of these would get by a panel of shrewd and experienced church administrators.

We realize, perhaps most clearly because we have known the crying need, that intercommunion (the full acceptance by every denomination of any member in good standing of another) is very very far away.

What prevents this ideal, an ideal condition which would at once place the non-Roman churches in possession of almost incalculable power? Are the leaders of the separated communions aware of what is being lost through persistence in division . . . the financial and moral cost not only to the various churches, but to the world itself?

There are at least six objections to intercommunion, six extraordinarily strong difficulties that sentence intercommunion to be a poor ghost even in words.

Act of Dishonesty?

(a) Is it an ideal? There are some who are prepared to do valiant battle on this point. They would say on the one hand that the unqualified acceptance of a member in another communion would be an act of dishonesty. On the other hand they contend that such an open-door policy will destroy the very fibre of the Christian faith, and truth will be what any man chooses to make it. Therefore, these people can see neither reason nor hope that intercommunion should come about, if only because reasonable men who value integrity will not support the search.

(b) Is it possible? The answer to that is that it was done in World Wars I and II, not only among the non-Romans but also between them and the Roman Catholics. Intercommunion has taken place, and no man has felt able on any grounds to question the correctness of the act, or the validity of what was wrought therein.

In such circumstances intercommunion is both possible and necessary, for men in immediate danger of death may be excused the sober consideration of doctrinal interpretations. Nevertheless, we must grant that what takes place on a battlefield, under one set of conditions, may not in honesty take place in a city under another set of conditions, though again it may take place in an isolated rural community under still another set of conditions.

We say that Baptism is necessary to salvation. But we have no right to say that those who die unbaptized are damned. God requires baptism where it can be had, but He is not bound by His own means. He requires certain disciplines and orders in the ordinary forms of worship, *especially* for those people who have been brought up in, and have accepted, certain traditions. He requires us to be loyal to that which has proven itself to be of worth, though not thereby forbidding us to investigate the claims made on behalf of other theories and systems.

So it follows that when conditions allow men to act quietly and at leisure, the opponents of intercommunion say that it ceases to be possible, or at the very least, morally defensible.

(c) It ceases to be possible because it is dependent on one agreed universal doctrine of the nature of the Church. Is the Church a spiritual entity deriving entirely from the Divine Will, and hence not to be subject to fallible human interpretations, or is it capable of adjustment to changing conditions even as manners change? Is the Church a complete fact to be handed on from one generation to another, or was it planfed in the world as a seed to grow up into full flowering under the care of men—whose ideas about what is best for the plant may vary, and have varied, from age to age?

The debate here is for scholars only, for it is doctrinal; such scholars demand knowledge not generally in the possession of the ordinary parson or person.

(d) The nature of the Church has vital importance in any discussion of Orders. What constitutes a man a Clerk-in-Holy-Orders? Is he assured of the validity of his right to minis-

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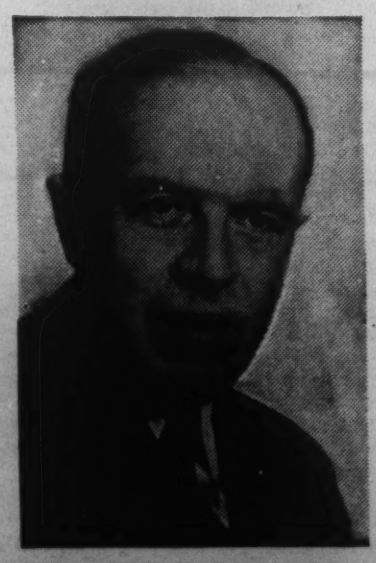

JOHN McCLARY PRITCHARD, President of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Canadian Food Products Limited.

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3 *What KIND of policy should you have?* A plan of insurance suitable for one individual might not be suitable for another. Your own circumstances are an important factor in the decision as to which type of policy is most satisfactory for you. We suggest that you discuss this point with a Mutual Life of Canada representative. He will be able to advise you efficiently, and will recommend the plan most suitable to your needs.

4 *Does it matter WHICH life insurance company you choose?* Yes! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

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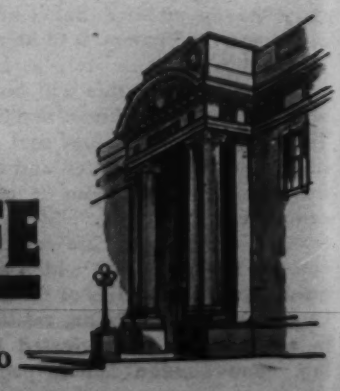

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

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ter the Word and Sacraments only when he has episcopal ordination? Or are the ministers of the non-episcopal churches equally clear of offence when they consecrate the bread and wine to be the Body and Blood of Christ?

Once again, the opponents of intercommunion would urge that a decision on either side must be reached, and that compromise would be dishonest. They suggest that such a decision is so improbable as to be rightly termed impossible, if only because the human will is stubbornly attached to the familiar.

(e) Therein rises the fifth reason why intercommunion can never be reached, or at least may not be reached for many years. If agreement were to be discovered by the general councils of the respective churches, how much docility can be expected of the laity when faced by what may be a radical departure from forms to which they have become accustomed? It may well be true to say that a majority of the clergy in all the denominations would be much more keen to reach organic unity if they could be certain that their people would trust the "mind of the Church" as reached in the united courts of the churches. But at the moment there is some uncertainty of that important point.

Action and Reaction

(f) With that uncertainty goes the fear that any definite affirmation of agreement among the church councils would lead to the setting up of further divisions, so that what had been gained on the one hand would be negatived by the loss on the other. There are High and Low parties within all the churches, and the Broad schools are hesitant about forcing any issue which may initiate further schism.

I have suggested elsewhere that there may be some point in considering the psychological bases of the things that divide us. It is not unusual for men to take up positions on grounds of injured pride, or in an effort to "get even". But these personal prides are hardly to be admitted as finding room and place in the councils of the church leaders, who are men remarkable for their charity, wisdom and humility. That is why they are moving cautiously to bring about a condition much more seemly in a Christian order than the present blatant—if superficial—competition.

What means of approach then are open to them? There are three, and all the rest are commentary.

(i) There is the approach through dogmatic theology to an agreed doctrine of the Church: its nature, its authority, its organization. This is the approach *a priori*. It is to be left to the trusted scholars, the historians and the theologians in the churches.

(ii) There is the approach through closer cooperation in the field of social reform and activities, by means of which it is hoped to foster the desire for a central authority. This is the approach *a posteriori*, and is the responsibility of the clergy and laity in the life of their respective communities.

(iii) There is the highly dangerous experiment of Church Union as at present being worked out in South India. This is a courageous venture which it is to be hoped will be left to the commonsense of the Indian churches without interference from interested but non-Indian bodies and more particularly the Western churches.

Problem of Locale

The Canadian churches have a problem which must be worked out against the Canadian scene. The churches in England have to find a solution under circumstances that are made more difficult by the condition of Establishment, a fact which itself constitutes a problem of the first order. So far as can be judged, we in Canada will work in committee on the first approach while pressing strongly through the second. It is doubtful that the third method is practicable, though a modification of it should be attempted in the rural areas.

A minister of the United Church and I serve an identical body of worshippers on different Sundays, and share a common sense of futility and exasperation. In such a place, and there are many rising up throughout the northern areas, the churches can come to organic union of a type.

The present discussions are the assurance to those of us who are personally concerned in the rural work, that the urgency of our problems is being given priority in any settlement reached. We rest our confidence in the Canadian Council of Churches, taking as confirmation of that trust, the intellectual and moral stature of the churchmen who form its several committees.

Citizens of Alkmaar, near Amsterdam, watch the re-opening of their cheese market. With only a third of pre-war supplies available, most of these cheeses are for export. Here they are taken to the weighing house.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
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A MESSAGE FOR THOSE WHO NEED TRAINED WORKERS

CANADA'S VETERANS

TRAINED MANPOWER FOR THE NEEDS OF PEACE

NOWHERE TODAY are there finer young men and young women available for employment than Canada's veterans. Employers who interview them carefully are finding that in war they learned basic skills with important civilian applications. Many were journeymen when they enlisted and worked at their trade throughout their service. All, whether tradesmen or not, demonstrated qualities of initiative, self reliance, good citizenship and responsibility invaluable in peace-time employment.

Recently, a Canadian employer wrote a government department as follows:

"There is one thing we have always found good practice and that is to give a courteous and sympathetic hearing to any veterans who come to us. We find there are several each day, and that by having someone talk to them who is in a position to valuate the services they have to offer, we end up by adding a good man to our staff even though we originally had no intention of making an addition."

This is a proper approach to the veteran and one which will pay dividends to industry.

If you have openings or can make openings for veterans, list the jobs with the National Employment Service.

Investigate also the opportunities in Training-on-the-Job—a valuable way to improve your staff. Veterans train in your plant with the government adding to the income they earn as apprentices. You can secure complete details through the nearest office of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the National Employment Service or Canadian Vocational Training.

Employers—USE THESE BOOKLETS
Many Canadian employers have these booklets. The National Employment Service and Department of Veterans Affairs offices will interpret them, and assist you in choosing veterans for your post-war jobs.
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OTTAWA LETTER

Deficit of Housing Units May Be Removed by Five Years' Plan

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE ancient saying about the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children is being illustrated once again, this time in connection with the housing shortage. The squalid, inconvenient, crowded quarters, which too many of our returned service men and women are being compelled to occupy, are not so much the result of sins of omission of the past two or three years as of a failure in statesmanship in the decade from 1928 to 1938. We are beginning to pay the full price for our inability during the depression to maintain the employment and income of the Canadian people. We gradually accumulated a deficit of 150,000 housing units—building in 1932 and 1933 as few as 14,000 housing units a year when we needed 50,000 a year, and maintaining an average rate in the period 1924-39 barely more than half as much as in Great Britain. And now, in the summer of 1946, despite a rate of construction now as high as any in our history, we are going behind further than ever.

The analysis of the housing situation given to the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe last week was grim enough but should be useful as a complete picture of where we stand and what must still be done, before we shall be able to say that the Canadian people are decently housed. While it was realistic enough in tone, the present labor-management relations and the still very real threat of inflation may yet prove that it was too hopeful—that things will get worse, and the day of satisfactory housing right across Canada still further postponed than was predicted by Mr. Howe in his survey.

Backlog

For eighteen years Canada has been persistently underbuilding homes. In the worst years the rate has been, it is clear, only about 25 per cent of what it ought to have been. A deficit accumulated over such a long period is not going to be wiped out in one year or two. The objective in the Howe statement is five years. If industrial harmony is quickly restored, if the national income remains high, and if a spiral of rising prices does not bedevil the construction price indexes — three mighty "ifs"—the objective seems a possible one. With the breaks we should have adequate housing by 1952 or 1953. Without them it may be a decade or more.

There is one grain of comfort to be derived from the prospect. To build 50,000 houses a year provides annual employment for 150,000 persons, according to the Minister for Reconstruction. To build 100,000 a year, as we must if we are to achieve adequate housing by 1953, will provide employment for double that number. An important cause of mass unemployment is failure of investment. Those who want the capitalistic system to survive are always concerned with the problem of new fields for profitable investment. Here we clearly have a profitable field—taking the human and the financial factors together — of the greatest importance. Any slack which may appear in employment over the next five or six years, due to a failure of capital investment in other fields, can surely be taken up by expanding investment in housing.

The present government would take up the slack by encouragement of private investment in housing. The C.C.F. if it got into power would take it up by direct investment in state housing. But in either event, housing offers a most satisfying field for expansion of activity. The Beveridge - Keynes - Strachey fiscal theory holds that even leaf-raking or other useless creation of work is better than payment of the dole to idle people.

Work Opportunities

So long as we are short 50,000 or 100,000—or, as we shall be in the spring of 1947, 180,000—houses there can be no problem for a while about finding a means of putting scores of thousands of people directly and indirectly to work.

In short, the lack of housing in Canada offers a challenge and an opportunity to municipal, provincial and federal governments to slow down if not prevent, by a combination of public and private investment in this field, a return of mass unemployment.

The annual figures disclosed by Mr. Howe are worth some analysis. The demand for housing depends largely upon what the sociologists call "family formation". The principal factor is the marriage rate. The present government would take over 100,000 a year. You deduct from that what they call "family dissolution" caused by death, separation and divorce. Net family formation is at present taking place at the rate of about 80,000 a year. Not all the newly married couples require separate housing units. It is estimated that about 60 per cent do, which means that 48,000 additional housing units are required.

That is a sort of basic minimum. After all, through obsolescence and decay, many houses become unfit to live in, every year, (There are estimated to be 175,000 housing units in Canada which should be scrapped immediately, if they could be replaced). If the over-age housing units were to be replaced at a rate of say 20,000 a year, which is modest enough, we should need a minimum of 68,000 housing units a year to hold our own. And obviously, to overcome the current deficit of 150,000 (which Mr. Howe estimates will reach 180,000 by next spring) we must step up our annual construction to well above that rate.

Veterans and War Brides

But there is still a most important temporary factor which has not been mentioned. Men discharged from the armed services and repatriated in 1946 require 15,000 units at once; and there is a further demand of at least 15,000 units on account of the 30,000 war brides now in process of arriving in Canada. Thus the 1946 total demand adds up to 78,000 without making any allowance for delapidated buildings which should be abandoned at once.

It is now clear why the situation is at the moment getting worse instead of better. We have raised housing construction to 50,000 units a year, the highest level since 1928. (Our 1945-46 total has been exceeded only once.) But our 1946 needs add up to a minimum of 78,000, plus any houses which become uninhabitable during the year. The result is a deficit of close to 30,000 as a minimum; and this explains Mr. Howe's statement that the deficit was about 150,000 units this spring, and would be 180,000 in the spring of 1947.

Better than Par

It follows further that even if the target of from 50,000 to 60,000 units is reached in the twelve months ending March, 1947, and a full 60,000 in the calendar year 1947, we shall only just hold our own. Only if the industry can be stepped up to 80,000 for 1947-48 and 100,000 in each of the following five years, can the uninhabitable and slum houses be demolished, and adequate housing provided by the year 1952. Even when the deficit has been overtaken, an annual rate of at least 70,000 a year would seem to be required if the national income remains high and the present marriage rate is continued.

One of the Toronto members (H. R. Jackman) observed that there was no evidence that the housing situation was being treated as the same kind of a crisis as the beating of Hitler. Why couldn't Mr. Howe show the same ability to get things done as he did when the making of tanks and planes and bombs was at stake? "If he would look upon this housing crisis as an emergency, I have no doubt he would find the men and materials in fairly short order to solve the problem."

He conceded that during the war Mr. Howe was able to drive ahead with "an unlimited pocketbook" and added, "We must forget some of these financial considerations to some extent until we get over this crisis."

One is tempted to contrast this remark with the sermon on economy delivered to Mr. Ilsley by the financial critic of Mr. Jackman's own party a few weeks before. But actually a careful reading of Mr. Howe's statement does not suggest that the financial factor is at the moment the chief obstacle to solving the housing crisis.

With all the money in Canada, it would not be possible to wipe out the current housing shortage in less than two or three years, except by such drastic measures as shutting down all other construction, raiding other industries for skilled workmen and generally dislocating the whole economy. We have piled up too heavy a deficit in eighteen years to wipe it out overnight.

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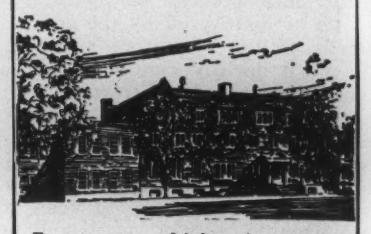

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31-46

BUILT, SOLD AND SERVICED IN CANADA

Renting Is a Headache to Property Owners

By JAMIESON BONE

Owning houses for rent is an unsound investment, says this writer. One of the reasons is that all municipal costs and losses are charged to the property owner. So strongly is this system resented that it results in a further aggravation of the housing shortage. There is not much hope for improvement until penalties for property owning are removed.

Mr. Bone is president of both the Ontario Property Owners' Association and the Canadian Federation of Property Owners' Associations.

AMID a plethora of dilemmas facing the world, housing is the one most seriously affecting family life for many Canadians—including veterans. It continues to be one of the most neglected and one of the most important problems. If ever a Royal Commission were needed on any subject, this is it.

Why are there so few houses for rent in Canada today? Simply stated, it is not economical, let alone profitable, for a person to invest in a property that is going to be rented to someone else for occupancy.

First, all municipal taxes are charged to home owners. Since home owners are outvoted 10 to 1, all municipal taxes are charged to them by a 10 to 1 vote.

"But does not the tenant pay taxes indirectly?" people ask.

We think not and can produce proofs for our opinion. However, if the answer be yes, then he, the tenant, can have no objection to changing the system of collection and paying his taxes *directly* to the municipal tax collector. There is no reason why the landlord should be the tax collector. Direct payment by tenant has always been the system in Great Britain, and the building trades have boomed there for years prior to and after World War I. Between 1918 and 1938 they built over five million new homes, the pace being greatly accelerated after the labor-front collapse in 1931. They built on a solid foundation of sand, gravel and cement. Here between 1918 and 1929 we had a tremendous boom, building up stock market prices on a foundation of sand gravel without any cement. Our housing collapsed; their homes were blitzed. So now we are both in same boat.

Britons Get Fair Treatment

Britons will solve their housing problem, however, because their laws safeguard property with fair, honest and decent treatment. Not so here. Municipal taxes in Canada have ruined not only property in the past but the municipalities as well. At one time we had two hundred millions of municipal debentures in default in Ontario, but nobody seemed to worry much about that. Some of these municipalities are just wiggling out now, some haven't even tried, and quite a few are busy wiggling back into default again.

All municipal costs and losses in Canada are charged to the property owner. If public utilities are operated at a profit, the profit goes directly to the consumer in reduced rates and sometimes by bank cheque, and he is very largely a "tenant". But when the utilities make a loss, well, that is different. That is charged, of course, to the property owner, never to the tenant.

When we had people on relief, rents were low and vacancies high, but the owner got a further soaking. He was charged with 25 per cent of relief costs, no matter how much he kicked about it.

Everybody Else Was Coddled

When conditions improved by reason of the war, and certainly not by reason of anything we in Canada did to get ourselves out of the morass, what happened to property? Here was a chance to recoup, the same chance that everybody else received and took advantage of. The government spent millions on agriculture and other subsidies to promote production and keep prices down. Owners of property were practically alone in being singled out for particularly harsh treatment. Rents were frozen, in many cases at most unjust and uneconomical levels. Everybody else was "raised", bonused and coddled, but the home owner was in a great many cases denied ordinary British justice.

In some cities the Wartime Prices and Trade Board would not fix rents until the property was ready to be occupied and then the rents were set at very low rates. It is admitted that some landlords are avaricious. But so are many tenants.

The treatment of landlords unable to gain possession year after year of their own property, as frequently comes out as news in the press, is nothing short of a national scandal.

Without a doubt there are in Ontario thousands of rentable units remaining unoccupied because owners are well aware of the penalties attaching to them if they rent.

The government will never see the situation improve until the penalties are removed. However, if the government were to boldly announce now that all restrictions would be removed at some certain future date, say November 1, 1946, it is a certainty that the situation would immediately right itself.

Meantime, since our various governments are solely responsible for this housing dilemma, it is up to them to provide barracks for those—if indeed there would be any—unable to find suitable accommodation by that time. Provision was quickly made to house a few hundred thousand armed forces, and provision could just as easily be made to take care of the few, if any, homeless at that time.

If a property owner earns over $3,500 from rents, the government decrees that it is "unearned" and must be subject to further surtax of 4 per cent. If a property owner spends his entire life working to clear a $50,000 mortgage from his apartment house or other property, so that his family may reap the benefit, what happens? The government steps in at his death and puts the $50,000 mortgage right back on again. This is called Succession Duties; in many cases it really amounts to Elimination Duties.

Clearly coupon clippers and property owners should not be treated alike in this matter. The former can always sell a proportion of his marketable securities to liquidate succession duties, but the latter cannot sell one third of his apartment block!

And that, dear reader, or homeless reader, is why there are so few houses for rent in Canada today, for returned heroes or for anybody else. It is all very well to offer a young man $5,000 at a low interest rate to build a house (in each and every town he may be moved to!) but the young man cannot afford a house at age 25. He wants a flat and so do many older people. Further, if the tenant were compelled to pay municipal taxes directly he would surely vote on New Year's Day or any other day and he would know what he was voting for. As it is, why bother? What difference does it make to the tenant whether his taxes go up five mills or not? Not a particle of difference.

If owning houses for rent were economically sound there would be plenty available. This country is bulging with cheap money looking for somewhere profitable to go, but it is not going into housing under present conditions. The shortage of materials is, of course, an important point, but that is only the pneumonia that finally finishes off the patient. The other diseases were there before.

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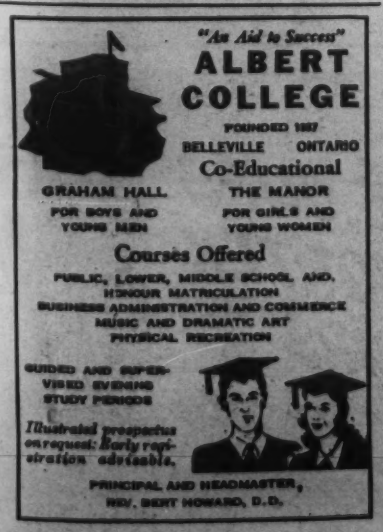

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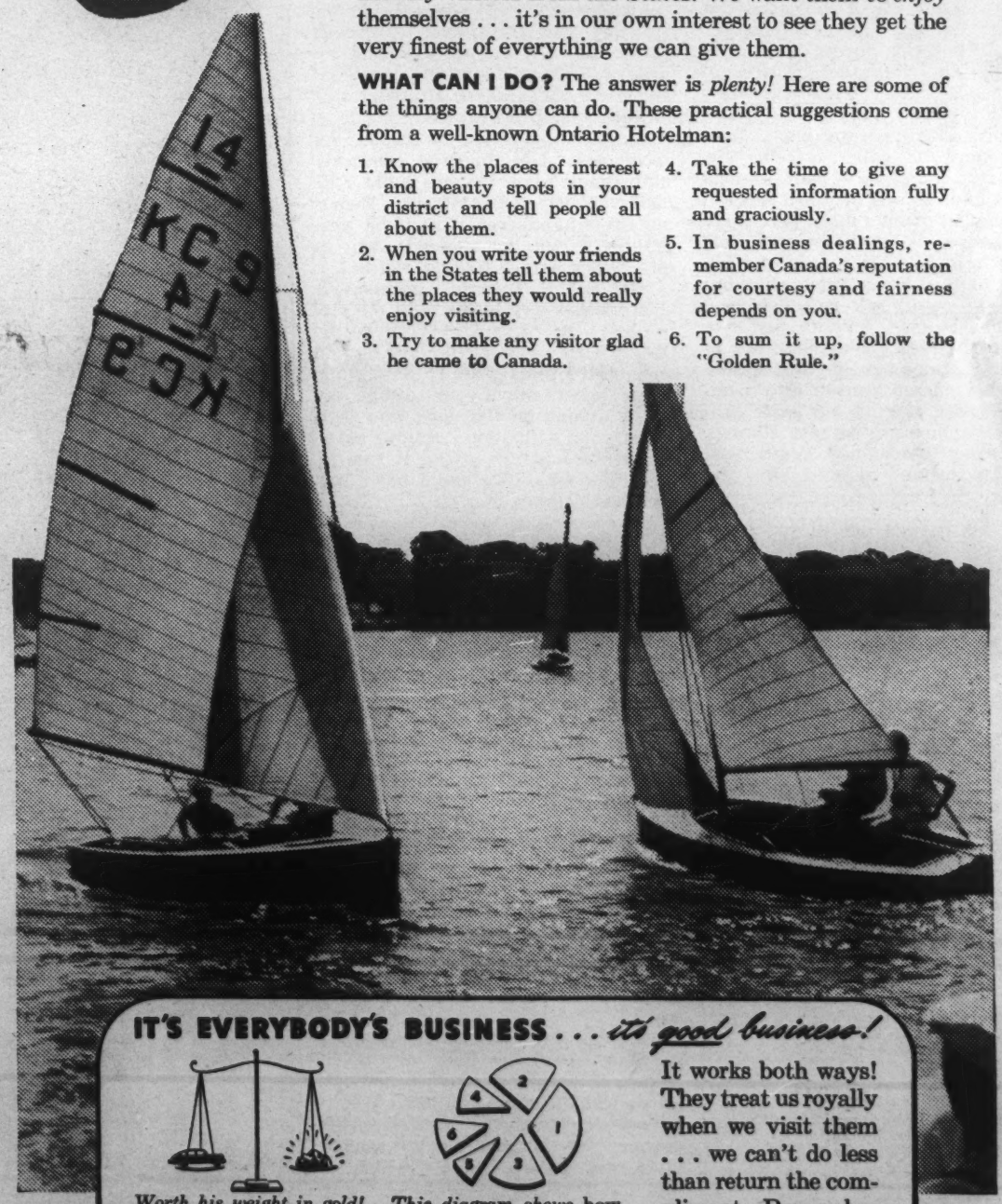
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would really enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take the time to give any requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."



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Atchoo Club Seeks Aid of All Non-Members

By OWEN McGILLICUDDY

A charter member of the Atchoo Club (Hay Feverites, Inc.) describes and lists the ten secondary discomforts which plague members during Operation Pollen in August. All are caused by irritating non-members ignorant of "seasonal hyperesthetic rhinitis."

Violating Rule 3, we draw club members' attention to a recent report in the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. A new drug, called Anthallan, developed by a German refugee scientist, Dr. W. S. Loewe, has brought relief in a "high percentage of cases" within one to three weeks. A physician must prescribe the drug.

EVERY August those who suffer from Hay Fever threaten to do something about it, but nothing much happens. For a month or more, one of every ten Canadians will wheeze and sneeze and patiently wait for the first frost to kill off their pollen-laden source of woe.

Students of Hay Fever have listed many plants which can cause this cursed malady, but for all, except the rare cases, the main offender is the ragweed. This plant's light yellow pollen grains throw themselves into the air with the greatest of ease, and a steady wind will carry them a hundred miles.

All sorts of exaggerated claims have been made for pollen vaccines by optimistic allergists, but medical surveys have shown they fall short of real relief in about ninety percent of August cases. The theory now held is that it is possible to produce immunity to Hay Fever infestation but that the immunity is very short-lived. A genuine August feverite just has to grin (if he can) and bear it.

As a life member of the Atchoo Club, who sneezed himself into membership years ago, I am quite prepared to endure my August ailment. But I protest strenuously against the added irritation induced by the thoughtless kidding of those who were born a bit luckier.

Many newspapermen suffer, and have suffered, this affliction every August since earliest childhood. For years certain Toronto newsmen have urged others to tell the public about Hay Fever and the pests, in human form, who add to the irritation. "Go as far as you can, Mac, to tell these wanton jesters how thoughtless they are," they asked me last August. "Maybe it will help to make things easier for club members."

Sensitive Persons

Normal citizens should know—but many don't—that genuine hay-feverites are extremely sensitive persons. Any August victim is quite conscious of his de-mucoused condition. He knows everything a physician can prescribe or a drugstore produce. He knows what can alleviate his suffering. He also knows the best treatment is regular rest, selected diet and freedom from excitement as much as possible.

Thirty years ago I called on a Toronto specialist, one of the most outstanding eye, ear, nose and throat physicians in Canada. "What's the trouble, Mac?" he wheezed. I told him Old Man Hay Fever was really going to work on me and had me groggy. Could anything be done about it? Was there anything new to ease the infernal itch?

My friend peered at me through his spectacles. He appeared concerned and almost overly sympathetic. Suddenly he wheeled sideways. Reaching for a handkerchief as if he were pulling a gun, he sneezed eight or nine times before finding words.

"Get out of Toronto," he shouted. "No one has any business in the city if he's an August Hay-feverite. Get up north. Go as far as you can and still find useful habitation. Keep flowers out of your cottage and smite anyone on the nose who jests about your afflicition. You've asked for advice and I'm giving it free today. For what you and I have Toronto has nothing to offer."

The Best Cure

He paused to get his breath. But the urge to tell more about our common tribulation was still welling. "If the Creator did not choose to give us sufficient mucous to protect the sensory nervous system of the eyes, nose and throat, we've got to learn how to put up with it. Over a long period of years I have learned the best way to cheat it is to endure it and ignore it."

My medical advisor, and friend of many years, resumed packing his duffel bag. "If you haven't got a cottage, come up to mine," he invited. "It's up in the Ontario highlands—in the rock country—where ragweed and goldenrod find life unlivable and I find it more enjoyable. Come along, Mac, you'll sneeze less and sleep more."

Sneezing my thanks, I explained a newspaperman had as much chance of getting a six-week holiday as an iceman had in Hades. Silently and solicitously he reached in his pocket. He handed me a vaseline mixture in a small bottle, which he told me I could get at almost any drugstore.

"If you have to stay in the dust and heat of a large city you should have some relief," he adjured. "God knows, and I know, this, or anything else, will not cure our condition. I have yet to find a genuine de-mucoused patient who has been made immune from the pollen-laden irritation of August and September."

"If there is a special corner in the cellar-chamber of his Satanic Majesty," he went on, "I hope it is reserved for those who find delight in our annual embarrassment. There ought to be a law to deal with such cheerful idiots."

August could be a much happier month for all of us if feverites were allowed to suffer (more or less) silently. This could be done, if those who are fortunate would help us in our annual ordeal. Here's how it can be done:

1. If you must refer to the condition, do it in a sympathetic way. The best thing is to say nothing about it. Talking about any person's misery only makes him feel conspicuous.

2. Don't laugh at a person who has Hay Fever. There is nothing funny about it. Did you ever have a cinder in each eye, with a pinch of pepper up each nostril?

3. Don't advise anyone on what to take for Hay Fever. Most patients have tried everything the drugstore can offer. He knows there is no cure once the season has started—only mild relief. He knows what will give him that relief.

4. Don't assume Hay Fever is like a cold. It is not like a cold. If you are not a Hay Fever sufferer, you have no conception of what the symptoms are. Fresh air doesn't help because fresh air is pollen laden. Hay Fever patients find relief indoors in closed or air-conditioned rooms.

5. Don't pull the stale one about catching Hay Fever. A Hay Fever patient is one of the most harmless creatures in the world. He can't give it to you because it isn't a germ ailment.

6. Don't refer to a hay-feverite's red nose. You've had a red nose on various occasions yourself, but you never had the inside swollen and itching as though a flock of ants were biting the delicate lining.

7. Don't start counting a patient's sneezes out loud. He may go to ten in one paroxysm and by the fifth one he is in no condition to appreciate your sense of humor.

8. Don't say to the poor chap every morning: "Where were you last night?" or "What keeps you up these nights?" He may possibly have missed his quota of sleep for a couple of weeks, and is in no mood for idle questions—or even gentle kidding.

9. Don't be surprised to find a Hay Fever victim is short of temper. There is no disorder more irritating, more disconcerting, and more continuous.

10. Above all, don't feel sorry for yourself when the August days are hot and dusty. Then is when Hay-Feverites are in deepest misery and, if only the sun bothers you, you're a very lucky fellow. You haven't the faintest idea how difficult it can be just to keep breathing.

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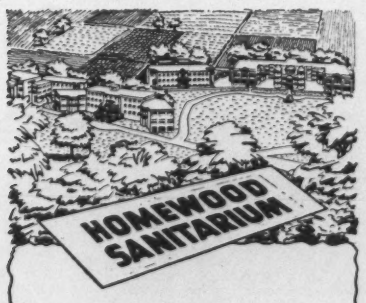

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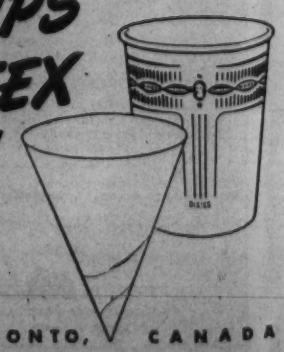

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Will Bar Communists from All Civil Service Positions

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

EARL BROWDER was straight-faced when he told a Mutual network studio audience here recently that a man could be a Communist and still be loyal to the United States. There is considerable public skepticism about that assertion, and certainly a definite official conviction that it is not true. The U.S. Civil Service Commission is one notable Doubting Thomas.

The former head of the Communist Party of the United States, turned book salesman for the Soviet Republic, proved a somewhat evasive interviewee when he appeared on Alfred Warner's "Meet the Press" program to be subjected to pertinent questions from four noted newsmen, Kenneth Crawford of *Newsweek*, Marquis Childs of United Features, Bert Andrews of the New York *Herald Tribune* and Lawrence Spivak, editor of the *American Mercury*.

The new Soviet publishing representative was a fast side-stepper on such questions as whether or not Stalin still believed that an imperialistic war is inevitable. He admitted that he has undertaken a capitalistic venture in serving as liaison man for publication of Russian books in the U.S. and American books in the Soviet.

At a time when the Canadian spy case revelations have intensified doubts about Communistic missionary efforts, Mr. Browder was careful to emphasize that he himself is no longer a member either of the American or the Russian Communist parties. He was head of the U.S. branch for some 15 years.

It's a pretty well established American conviction that whatever her declared intentions, Russia is still interested in spreading her Communistic doctrines throughout the world. And it is for this reason that Communism is the "ism" that is most objected to in an applicant for Federal employment.

A Question of Loyalty

The question of loyalty of Federal hired hands has been under careful scrutiny recently, especially since the recently-formed United Public Workers of America announced a policy favorable to Moscow, from which it retreated after severe press and public criticism. The spy news from Canada has also had its moral effect, especially the final report of the commission which indicated that the case had extensive American ramifications.

Mr. Browder's contradictory assertion is used here to point up recent efforts of Congressmen to make sure that persons hired by Uncle Sam do not favor overthrowing the American Republic by force. That's the question on Civil Service employment blanks for which the required answer is definitely "No".

The question of Federal worker loyalty was highlighted a fortnight ago when the War Department fired five civilian employees as its top-secret Aberdeen, Md., (ordnance) Proving Grounds "in the interests of national security". The five, all U.P.W.A. members, are screaming that their discharge is the result of Army Union-busting.

The question arose again when the House Un-American Activities Committee was asked to hold a full-dress investigation of charges that the State Department had refused to discharge employees accused of cooperating with Russian espionage agents. This may be a direct offshot of the Canadian case.

The whole issue came to a head shortly before Congress made up its mind to recess for the summer when Representative Randolph, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, revealed that he planned to ask President Truman to set up an interdepartmental commission to weed out Communists and "other subversive elements" from the Federal service.

A subcommittee of the Randolph group had recommended formation of the Commission with representatives from the Justice, War, Navy, State and Treasury Departments and the Civil Service Commission. They were chosen because they have "the most adequate and experienced investigative staffs".

Single Agency Is Best

One committeeman suggested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service be given the job of clearing subversives out of Federal staffs. It is contended that a single agency, whether it is these established police units, or a specially appointed body, will be able to do a better overall job. At present the work is entrusted to individual hiring agencies and the Civil Service Commission. Loyalty investigations have actually "broken down" recently.

The decision to ask for a concerted check on subversive elements was made after three weeks of committee investigation.

The proposed commission will be required to present to the next Congress "a complete and unified program" to prevent Communists and other subversive individuals from getting Government jobs, or, if they are already in jobs, to get them dismissed from the Federal service.

Two members of the three-man subcommittee signed the report, but the third, Representative Rees, Kansas Republication, felt that the report did not go far enough. Mr. Rees blamed the Civil Service Commission for allowing loyalty and character investigations to collapse, whereas the majority report pointed out that it was Congress and the Budget Bureau that had failed to provide the Commission with adequate funds to conduct these investigations.

Inadequate Funds

The Civil Service Commission has practically ceased such checkups due to lack of funds, and during the next year, it plans to investigate only 1,400 of the estimated 790,000 Federal job placements, or about one in every 500 persons. It asks hiring agencies to check on new employees but these agencies seldom have the funds or staff for such investigations.

In suggesting a single agency to carry on this investigative work, the committee has not named any specific bureau. It did propose, however, that serious consideration be given to designating a separate agency to have sole jurisdiction in reviewing investigative reports. Presumably this body would make final decisions in each case.

It is hardly likely that Congress will act this session on the House Civil Service Committee proposals, although under existing statutes, President Truman has authority to create the special commission.

While the entire problem is being studied by such a commission, it is urged that Congress appropriate immediately sufficient funds to permit the Civil Service Commission and the F.B.I. to make fingerprint checks and name checks of all individuals employed by the Government.

Relaxation

Mr. Rees says that since wartime precautions against employment of persons opposed to the American form of government have been relaxed "hundreds of employees" have been allowed to remain on Federal payrolls "after their loyalties have been challenged". Furthermore, he contends that the Civil Service Commission has departed from its purely impartial role and permitted outside influences to affect its decisions in such cases.

The Commission, it must be said, has its hands tied so far as persons already in jobs are concerned. It has no authority to reopen cases of employees who have been investigated.

Another loophole, apparently, is that persons barred by one agency, have been able to get a job in another. It is hoped to block this by adoption of uniform policy in deciding whether job applicants are subversive or not. Techniques and procedures are requested that will not permit persons rejected in one place on loyalty grounds from being accepted in another.

Proper Investigation

While Legislators are trying to work out a program of combatting subversive infiltrations into Federal staffs, all Agencies have been asked to set up policies for investigating and removing employees known to be disloyal.

The Randolph committee, ultimately, hopes to have foolproof investigative procedure to keep Reds out of Government service.

"It is obvious to this committee", its report stated, "that the only way to afford complete protection to our Government is to require all persons who apply for positions to be thoroughly investigated and fingerprinted in advance of employment."

This effort to keep Communists out of all Federal jobs marks a definite shift from the trend noted even in the Armed forces in the latter days of the war when Russian troops captured the admiration of Americans. The services had abolished their "Communist desks" which were charged with checking on subversive influences.

Russia still retains the admiration of many Americans, but this has not altered their determination to retain their democrative birthright and to resist all "isms" but Americanism.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Words Inadequate to Describe Prostrate, Ruined Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Berlin.

CROSSING the German frontier for the first time in eight years, my first sight was the macabre skeleton of Aachen, the city of Charlemagne, lying utterly dead under a full moon. I could find neither elation, nor anger nor pity, but only a momentary feeling of grim satisfaction at the memory of my last stop in this station, when the Gestapo had stopped the train and hauled me off to check their black list. One's thoughts were answered over and over again with four simple words: they asked for it.

Different was the reaction of my companion in the compartment. This young woman with prematurely grey hair, a beautiful face, but a strange glint in her eyes, in the uniform of an American Military Government official, looked out and said, "Good! Beautiful!" She then told me that her entire family, mother, father, brothers, sisters and their children, had been incinerated by the Germans at Auschwitz. You need that sort of thing to keep the record straight when you look at Germany.

We rolled on from Aachen through the battlefield of the Roer and the approaches to Cologne. Gradually the dawn came (I had chosen to sit up this night) and the sun rose red over a vista of dead factories, chimneys snapped off half-way, or bent drunkenly at the top, small towns reduced to shapeless rubble, and power lines with half the pylons missing and the cables hanging disconsolate from those which remained. "Give me ten years and you will never recognize Germany", my companion sardonically quoted Adolf Hitler.

Then Cologne. There is no use thinking that the picture of a bomb-devastated city can be conveyed in words. You can say, in a single sentence: ninety per cent of the buildings are destroyed. But you don't see a city like Cologne or Berlin in a single sentence, or a single glimpse. You see it in thousands upon thousands of single, ruined buildings, passing endlessly before your eyes and senses, drumming "ruin, ruin, utter ruin."

It is an awesome experience. And you cannot look on it as something which has just happened to Germany, who brought it upon herself, and is now done with. In the back of your mind, a little voice asks insistently, over and over, is this the shape of things to come? Is it the harbinger of the end of our civilization?

My mind flashed back to a visit to the underground headquarters of Air Chief Marshal Harris, in High Wycombe, two years before the end of the war, and the implacable purpose which showed in his eyes when he declared that if this was what German "civilization" had brought to the world, then the sooner it was destroyed the better.

"Get That House!"

One could fancy him, with his maps and photos, blacking out the destroyed areas of German cities raid by raid, saying to his men: "See that house that's left in Cologne. Go and get it".

That's what Cologne looks like today. One should add that it is considered the ultimate. When people here ask you what bomb damage you have seen, and you say, Cologne, they admit there is nothing to surpass it.

It is not only the buildings which are battered! The remnant of the former master race which clings to the cellars of Cologne is wretched, ragged, nondescript and beaten. I saw them at half past five in the morning, waiting in the skeleton of the once great and bustling main station, through the open roof of which you can now see the battered but largely intact cathedral, crowding with their rakes and hoes and knapsacks aboard a train of ancient coaches and freight cars, intent only on getting out to their gardens beyond the city to scratch for food to keep bare life in their bodies.

Again my companion noted sardonically the inscription on one of the cars: 8 Horses or 40 Men; "the master race now rides in cattle cars." Sitting piled in the open doorways of the cattle cars the Germans gaped dully at our sleepers.

No German rides on the express trains today, except for two or three Reichsbahn employees, who make no demand for tickets, but greet you with a humble Good Day, and step servilely into a doorway when they see you coming down the corridor. One could feel pity for these old, broken employees of a once famous service, and for the children being lugged by their mothers aboard the "gardeners' special." But I had none as yet.

We backed out and steamed round Cologne to cross the South Bridge, where a single track has been restored, with great steel spans, serviceable if not beautiful. Looking downriver one could see the grotesque ruins of the great four-track Hohenzollern Bridge still lying in the river. A passage for barges has been cleared at one end, and by next year it is to be repaired with double tracks. Already there are three bridges with five tracks restored in the British Rhine sector, in place of the former six bridges with sixteen tracks. The wantonly destroyed work of two generations of bridge builders is being gradually patched up.

Few Repairs

There is very little sign in Western Germany of such repair work by the Germans themselves, and what there is is purely on an emergency basis. In Cologne a very few houses have been patched in the roughest sort of way, with reclaimed brick. As we rolled along I also saw a very few factories where similar repairs had been carried out. It was only on reaching much less damaged communities further on that one at last saw a few buildings—very few—which have really been restored, with some attempt to imitate the initial architectural form.

Through Wuppertal, Hagen and Hamm the panorama of destruction was endless, but sombrely fascinating. I couldn't take my eyes from it, and stood in the vestibule the whole way looking out at either side in turn. Hamm is literally a sea of craters around and among the tracks and through the ruins of the entire town.

All this way I had seen only three or four small herds of cows, and not a single horse. But there must have been some animals, doubtlessly carefully guarded from marauders, for the fields were fully planted everywhere, and the bounty of Providence had filled them with a wonderful harvest. As we passed the industrial area there were more and more herds—of never more than a dozen animals — and finally, when we pulled into the station at Bad Oeynhausen and I changed to a car to drive to the Canadian mess, we passed through as beautiful, rich and fertile a farming area as I have ever seen. It was a reminder that rural Germany, perhaps ninety per cent of the country, still remains as before. There just weren't enough bombs to destroy a whole country. The peaceful scene was balm to eye and brain.

My grim attitude softened suddenly when I found a group of children clustered around the car when I came out again. After all, you can't hate the kids, though when you see the countryside simply teeming with them you wonder whether and how it will be possible to save them from the madness which has consumed their elders.

Two little blond, pig-tailed sisters said their father was a prisoner working in France. I didn't ask any of the others, for in this district, over-filled with refugees from the lost territories beyond the Oder and with bomb victims from the cities, there is tragedy in almost every home. And if you start feeling sorry for the Germans, you are lost.

Firm Stand

You are human, and they are human. But you are also the representative of an occupying force. It isn't easy for people like us to learn that role. You know you must be firm with these people. You know you can't afford to make way for them on the sidewalk. Yet by your make-up you can't act like a German would on occupation duty.

For me it was a turbulent experience decked out strangely as a soldier, representing in my every act the Allied authority, placed in the position of conqueror, moving about for the first time in my travels as a law to myself in a foreign country, which had no government and no regulations to obey, and whose few scrawny policemen I could order about their business if necessary.

Occupation is an extremely difficult task, and I found myself wondering for a while whether there could be such a thing as a good occupation. As I have become more accustomed to the role, and as I have observed the British occupation and heard the remarks of many Germans about it, I have come to believe that it is as good an occupation as one could reasonably expect.

After all, the only fair comparison is not with the theoretically perfect, but with what the other occupation powers are doing and what the Germans themselves did. This is the way the Germans judge the British, and they find them unquestionably preferable to the others. It may seem curious that they rank the French next. From what I hear the French are making a far better success of this occupation than of the one after the last war. But they only deal with one-tenth of the population of the country.

As for the British, making a broad generalization to which there must of course be many exceptions, the general formula seems to be sternness towards the German men, ordinary politeness towards the women, and kindness towards the children. So far, it is working, greatly aided by the presence of the Russians. Were we here alone, doubtless the Germans would find our occupation detestable and inefficient. Comparing it with the others, and in their deep aversion and even terror of the Russians, they only fervently hope that we will stay on in Berlin, and ask why we don't take over more of the country.

But to get back to my story. Though the country around British zone headquarters in Westphalia is little damaged and as prosperous as any part of Germany, life there is on an emergency basis. There is almost no normal business, practically nothing to be bought in the stores—it seems surprising that any still remain open—and all effort is concentrated on raising food.

The crops are planted right to the fence line and to the edge of the roads. There are even small backyard wheat fields in the towns. And the gardens are fairly bursting. Never were seeds planted so closely together, and the lack of any blank spaces makes one imagine that any seed which failed to grow was replaced individually with another.

No Sausage?

Many families have a goat or two tethered by the side of the road. One sees also, curiously, single sheep out grazing. But I saw only one pig during the whole time—in this former land of sausage—and only a few dozen chickens. Either they are kept carefully in confinement, or had to be killed last winter for lack of feed.

Military Government people estimate that with the good crop Germany will grow almost enough food for the present diet, or about half enough for a good diet. Harvesting had started. First a swath was cut around the field with scythes, so that the horses would not trample any grain. Then either a horse-drawn binder, or in rarer cases

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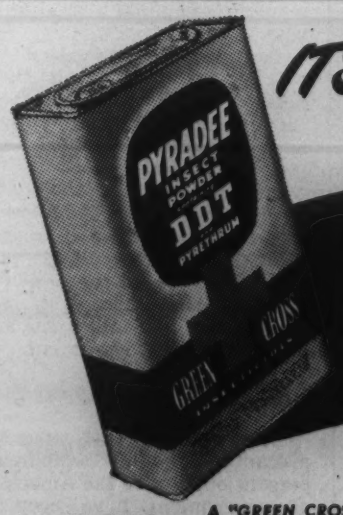

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tractor-drawn machinery, would cut the field, though many fields were being cut entirely with scythes.

The stocks were many and thick, but they didn't stay long out in the field. Some farmers kept guard in the field all night, and next day the whole lot would be whisked into the barn. The next day, again, the field would be plowed, to put in a new root crop of seedling plants, I was told. I should add that after the binder, loose straws were gathered up with a hay rake; and after that gleaners would go over the fields picking up every broken head.

This whole country is obsessed with the idea of food for it has learned what hunger is. Or at least, all but the actual farming population has known hunger. And everyone in this rich Westphalian region was better off than the urban population of the Ruhr, Hamburg and Berlin. In Hamburg, the British authorities have had a great deal of trouble lately with a story going round that their grain ships in the harbor were *taking grain out of starving Germany!*

Convinced

Even well-educated and well-disposed Germans whom I have met in Berlin couldn't quite believe that the British would ship in food to an enemy out of their own stocks, and were impressed by my assurances. They assured me that people had died from hunger in Berlin last winter, but I must say that I have seen here no thin legs or bloated stomachs on either children or grown-ups such as I have seen in Russia. As for the children in Westphalia, they looked as healthy as my own.

After a few days in Westphalia, I went on to Berlin, on the overnight military train. I got up early, while we were in the middle of the Russian Zone, which reaches nearly to Hannover, in the north to within a few miles of Hamburg, and in the west to within 90 miles of the Rhine, through our gesture in handing them a great belt of territory we had conquered.

On sidings along the way we passed quite a number of trains laden with war booty for transshipment to Russia. There were many boilers, and car-loads of steam radiators which had been taken from some large building. Notably there were hundreds upon hundreds of huge spools of electric cable. I learned from Germans later that the Russians were taking up many of the inter-city telephone cables in their zone.

The reports are the same from every hand: they are stripping everything they conceive to be of use from their zone. But, of course, the Germans did exactly the same in Russia. When they wail, as they do on every possible occasion, of the great misfortune which has brought the "hordes from Asia" to Berlin, I never fail to remind Germans that they went to Moscow and Stalingrad first, looted Russian cities and raped Russian women.

Finally, Berlin. A detachment of the Guards Brigade looked very competent, in charge of things at the Charlottenburg Station, and made me think that if the Americans are to stay in Germany and hold a grip on the situation they will have to develop some equivalent to the Guards as occupation troops.

Oasis

My first stop was at the press camp, in the Hotel am Zoo on the Kurfurstendamm — or should I say, the former Kurfurstendamm? I thought the hotel a crumby, second-rate, run-down place, but it has grown to seem an island of comfort after a few days in Berlin.

What's left of Berlin? Take what I said of Cologne and multiply it by six, for Berlin is six times as big. It is just incredible that such a huge city could be so completely ruined by bombing. London's damage gives no measure of it whatever, unless one were to say that there is as much left of London as there is destroyed in Berlin, that in place of the one or two bombed-out or burned-out houses in a London block there are one or two whole houses left in a Berlin block.

But London was hit with quite small high explosive bombs for the most part, and to an even greater extent with incendiaries, and was tidied up immediately. This is a block-buster job. Houses and buildings still stand in jagged ruins, and couldn't be pulled down and tidied up in years.

I thought that I would like to have accompanied Air Chief Marshal Harris on his tour of Berlin, as he looked with a purely professional eye on the job that had been done. For surely no man in this war accomplished more completely the task which had been assigned to him. It is a masterly achievement in destruction. The third city in the world has ceased to be.

Inventory Tour

Did I say the Kurfurstendamm, the great West End avenue of smart shops, cafes and movie theatres was badly hit? I suggested to Capt. Clebon of tne Canadian Military Mission, who had met me at the station, that we start our tour on the famous East-West Axis, Hitler's parade march which passes through the Tiergarten. The avenue seems even broader than before (and the pavement is smoothly mended), for there is nothing on either side.

The Stadtische Opera, the Technische Hochschule, all the buildings on both sides are tumbled in shapeless ruin. The once-beautiful, heavily-shaded Tiergarten is like the unkempt waste-ground sometimes found outside a big city in America. Only a few scraggly trees remain, baring a couple of five-storey-high concrete anti-aircraft towers. The Sieges Saule, a victory column erected for the 1870 war against France, remains intact, with the Tricolor flying on top.

But the Sieges Allee, which used to be lined with statues, too many and too ugly, of the kings of Prussia, is now an overgrown country lane, with a winding footpath down the middle and half a dozen battered statues remaining. It is probably considered more effective to leave it thus than to raze it completely. And so it is.

Next we came to the much-commented-on Soviet monument, rushed up in papier-maché for our entry and since completed in marble and bronze, very much in the style of Hitler's monumental buildings. A Russian soldier with a tommy gun across his arm stood on guard, and a ramshackle busload of Red Army soldiers and Wacs were looking it over curiously.

The Brandenburger Tor is familiar from recent photographs. It has only a chunk off one corner, and the four horses above somewhat bent and battered. But inside, the Pariser Platz is completely "kaput." The British Embassy on one side, and the French and Swedish on the other, equally with the famous Adlon Hotel (locale of Vicki Baum's "Grand Hotel, Berlin") are all smashed to bits.

Stake in Heart

Turning up the Wilhelmstrasse and witnessing the wreckage of Ribbentrop's Ministry on one side and Goebbels' on the other, of the Presidential Palace, Hitler's Chancellery and the Kaiserhof, my mood changed from awe to exhilaration. Here was the destruction of the very centre of power of the evil Nazi-German monster, and all its symbols of sovereignty. Here was just retribution.

Having gathered by this time several more Canadians, we clambered with elation to Hitler's balcony, and on through the vast marble and bronze chancellery of this modern Nero. Nero is the apt comparison, and I found it current among the Berliners. Hitler, one could see, had to have a vast marble banqueting hall because the Roman emperors had had them, an endless hall of mirrors because Versailles had one, and an enormous office because Mussolini had one.

The Chancellery, somewhat to my surprise, is always open to visitors, though I was told that usually Russian soldiers would bar you from this room or that with a curt "nix," upon which you simply turned around and left without comment. This day there were none about whatsoever. Nor did they have the usual guard on the bunker in the garden, where Hitler and Eva Braun committed suicide, and outside the door of which their bodies were burned in a shallow pit in the ground.

The door was open and we walked down several flights in pitch darkness, to find a light switch at the bottom, and lights that worked. The place was a shambles, but again to my surprise, there was still much of the furniture left, tables, chairs, bunks, wardrobes. What I would have given to carry off a double desk lamp which I came across, for a souvenir!

But no one here lightly seeks trouble with the Russians, who appear to be quite unpredictable in their behaviour, and I was easily persuaded to abandon the project. We contented ourselves with cuttings from one of the carpets that Hitler had failed to chew up, took one more look around the small dingy rooms where a great and terrible drama had been played out to anti-climax, and clambered out. The tour continued, through mile upon mile of once-familiar streets, throbbing arteries of a great world capital, now reduced to nothing.

It is an indescribably depressing sight, this vast ruin of Berlin. Over and over again the answer comes up: they asked for it. But always in the back of one's mind is the question, is this an augury of the end of our present civilization, as it is certainly the mark of the end of an era in Europe?

When you turn the corner you are as like to meet a woman tugging a little wagonload of wood as you are to meet a woman dressed smartly—or as smartly as Berlin women know how to—with hat and veil, gloves and hand-bag, going where? Not shopping, for there are only a few tiny, hole-in-the-rubble shops, and nothing much in them. Probably going out to have tea with other women like herself, carrying on a shadow of the old life because they don't know anything else to do, and by some good fortune haven't had to go to work, clearing rubble.

I don't know if this woman could get away with it in the Russian sector, but I am told that you never see anyone there wearing a fur, or carrying anything valuable through the streets. In the British sector there is a noticeable air of security.

On the Kurfurstendamm, for all that it is three-quarters or more in ruins, you still see crowds, especially in the evening when they promenade.

Now they are a beaten lot of nobodies, humbly stepping out of the way, with thoughts only for their primitive struggle to keep alive. They are without hope, desperately so when you talk with them, and dread not that we will stay too long, but that we will leave them to the Russians.

They are beaten far beyond comparison with 1918, when they had their own government, marched their armies home, had only a fringe of their country occupied, had their cities and their powerful industry left quite untouched.

Now their country is prostrate, sliced up, ruined, completely occupied. They have no government, and no economy. Whatever we do, or whatever they do, they cannot be a menace again for a long, long time. I, personally, doubt if the youngest child here will see Berlin completely reconstructed.

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LONDON LETTER

Apparently You Can't Even Look A "Loan Horse" in the Mouth

By P. O'D.

London.

LOOKING gift horses in the mouth is neither a very grateful nor gracious proceeding, but then possibly the description "gift horse" is not especially applicable in the case of the U.S. Loan. There are indeed a good many people in this country who are inclined to regard it as belonging rather to the species of horse known as "Trojan". While the debate was raging in Congress, I met such a critic, a man with a seat on several important company boards.

"I am not at all sure," he said, "that one of these days we won't discover that the kindest thing they could have done for us was to throw the Loan out."

This however is an extreme view, and one held by a comparatively small minority. Most people seem pleased and relieved that the Loan has passed, not so much for the easement it may bring into the prevailing austerity of life, as for the warning it gives to the rest of the world that British-U.S. cooperation is still a potent reality. There are many foreign observers who, like my director friend, would have welcomed the failure of the Loan, but certainly not as a kindness to this country.

Naturally, there is a general hope that the granting of the Loan will mean increased purchases of food and gasoline and various classes of United States commodities which have been in short supply over here, and that to this extent the ordinary citizen will be able to let out a notch or two in the austerity belt. Already the gas ration has been raised by 50 per cent. No doubt other things in general demand will also soon become less scarce. But expectations are not pitched very high. There have been plenty of warnings against that, and plenty of hard experience to back them up.

Sensible and experienced people realize that a large portion of the Loan will have to be set aside to meet exchange deficits. Another and even larger portion will go to the purchase of machines and materials for purposes of production. So there won't be much left for a spending spree—even if this were a good time to indulge in that sort of recklessness.

A little more variety in the way of food, a few more vacuum cleaners and typewriters and mechanical gadgets of one sort and another, a little more gasoline, even a little more newsprint perhaps, but otherwise the grim rule of austerity—for another two or three years, say the Jeremiahs in the Government. But that may be merely their way of reminding us how badly we need them to take care of us. Anyway, it is very pleasant to have all that new money in the Bank, even if it has to be repaid some day.

Sun Yat Sen's Close Shave

Just about fifty years ago a young Chinese revolutionary, who had sought refuge in London, was lured into the Chinese Embassy, and held there prisoner until he could be smuggled back to China—drugged and in a coffin, it was said, so that he could be got past the Port authorities. Once in China, in those days of the Empress Dowager, his death would have been ingenious, painful, and prolonged. It was an old Chinese custom.

Happily for him, there was an English servant in the Embassy, through whom he managed to get a note out to his friend, Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Cantlie. Dr. Cantlie knew his peril, and took swift action. Sun Yat Sen was rescued, and lived to be the founder of the Chinese Republic, but it was a very near thing for him.

Memories of those harsh and perilous times for Chinese reformers were recalled when a distinguished official gathering took place recently in Gray's Inn. A plaque was unveiled on the ruins of a house in which Sun Yat Sen had lived while a refugee. The house had been bombed, but enough of it remained for the memorial to be put in position, until a new house is erected on the site.

Not an altogether satisfactory arrangement, perhaps, but better than putting it on the wall of the Chinese Embassy. The Chinese have a cynical sense of humor, but not where the "Father of the Republic" is concerned.

"The Temple" To Be Restored

When it comes to restoring old buildings, nice problems of all sorts arise — beginning with the problem of whether or not it is worth while trying to restore them at all, and whether it would not be wiser to write them off and use the site for something more useful to the world of today. Supposing the decision is to rebuild, the next problem is whether to bring them back as nearly as possible to what they were before the Nazis set about them with bombs, or to make some compromise between ancient and modern, or even to start afresh with an entirely new design.

Obviously it is impossible to lay down any general rules. Everything depends on the special circumstances of each individual case; and there is apt usually to be a considerable divergence of opinion. But I think that most people, even the more fanatical modernists, will agree with the decision to rebuild the Temple exactly as it was, in the same style, and, so far as it can be managed, with the very same materials.

The Temple, that lovely place of shaded courts and mellow brick frontages between Fleet Street and the River, was badly battered in the blitzes. But the task of restoring it is by no means disproportionately heavy, and most of the necessary material lies at hand where it fell. The old bricks seem to have stood the banging about very well, and can be used again.

When the walls rise from their ruins, they will not only look the same, they will really be the same—or nearly enough to satisfy the sentiment about them. Not even the ghosts of Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson and the other worthies of the Temple, if they should wander there once more in the twilight, will find very much to startle or offend them.

British Motorists Angry

Some days ago, when a fortunate friend of mine told me he was leaving for a motor trip in France, I asked him what he would do for gasoline. Considering how short of juice motorists are in this country, I naturally assumed that in war-ravaged Europe it would be almost impossible to run a car at all without putting oneself at the mercy of the black marketeers. For a man who was planning to visit the Riviera and the Pyrenees that seemed to me rather a fantastic gamble. But I was wrong.

"There is no difficulty at all," he assured me. "I get coupons for thirty gallons on landing, and practically as much as I want after that. They seem to have lashings of it."

All this is very mysterious. Why should gasoline be so plentiful over there and so scarce here in Britain—if it really is scarce? The Government has resolutely refused to give any official indication of the size of the stocks in this country, though there is a general belief that they are enormous. They ought to be enormous, now that war demands have almost entirely ceased. But the British motorist is still being subjected to a really fierce system of rationing; and there is no sign yet of any early relaxation.

Not long ago when the Belgian minister of supply was in this country, he is said to have given coupons for 10,000 gallons to each of the big motoring organizations for the use of such of their members as might wish to go motoring in Belgium. He told them that, if they wanted any more, they had only to apply for them.

It isn't as if British motorists were treating the matter with apathy. There have been angry protests from all over the country. The question is constantly being raised in the House of Commons, but so far without getting in reply anything more than vague allusions to the U.S. Loan and the necessity of keeping down imports. But, if Belgium and France, can afford plenty of gasoline, why cannot Great Britain?

Is it merely that this Government likes doling things out, and keeping everyone in leading strings, and also maintaining in their jobs a whole army of little bureaucrats? The suspicion may be unfair, but it is becoming general. There are, at any rate, a lot of angry motorists about. Our Socialist rulers would do well to remember that it isn't only the idle rich who drive cars.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Keep Our Talent at Home but Send Its Products Abroad

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE perfectly understandable tendency on the part of our most celebrated Canadian artists and performers to seek greener pastures south of the border has had a most unfortunate effect on the progress of the Arts in Canada; and it will continue to have a bad effect until something is done to stop it.

There is nothing to be gained by blaming the artists, telling them that they should renounce their pecuniary ambitions and work only for the greater glory of their native land. A first-rate instrumentalist, for example, has at least as much right to a large income as, say, a first-class mining engineer, and he is quite likely to be in receipt of one if only he happens to live and work in the United States of America. On the other hand, if he is both a good instrumentalist and a good Canadian it is entirely probable that he will have to reconcile patriotism with penury.

This unfortunate situation does not, of course, apply equally to all the Arts. A painter may turn out canvases in Toronto or Temiskaming and sell them in the Park Avenue galleries. A writer may produce novels in Oakville and sell copies in Toledo and Timbuctoo. But what of the musicians and actors and entertainers? What a long roster could be compiled of concert and radio folk who have moved away to accept positions where their salaries are commensurate with their talents and for whose loss this country is the poorer! The lure of the U.S.A. is a constant drain on Canada's artistic resources and every effort must be made to induce our best professional people to remain at home.

What appears to us the most practical solution to the problem, as it applies to radio artists, is the exporting of Canadian talent through the medium of electrical transcriptions for re-broadcast abroad. Already, at least one very ambitious experiment has been made and there is every reason to believe it will succeed.

For the first time in Canada a complete series of radio broadcasts has been recorded for distribution throughout the entire English-speaking world. The series is called "Reflections" and is produced by the Program Division of All-Canada

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industry growing greater every Mil
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repay us all—many times over

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Radio Facilities, an agency which specializes in "packaged" radio shows. There is nothing experimental about "Reflections" except the manner of its production. It is a standard-format music-and-verse program featuring a very smooth little orchestra conducted by Samuel Hersenhoren, readings by C.B.C. producer Frank Willis, songs by the personable young crooner, Russ Titus and contributions by such well-known instrumentalists as Quentin MacLean, Blain Mathé and John Duncan. The first 52 records have already been cut and more will be produced in the Fall.

The producers, who have invested some $75,000 in the new program, hope to sell it to a national network sponsor in the United States (where it is being marketed by N.B.C.) and elsewhere throughout the world.

If "Reflections" can make the grade on an American network it may serve to initiate a new process by which Canadian talent can be sold, publicized, listened to and paid for in the U.S.A. without the artists ever leaving Canada — which will be a very long step in the right direction. Canadian artists are well known and well thought of in the States, largely through the international hook-ups of the C.B.C. There should be no lack of interest in an all-Canadian show among radio agencies and sponsors seeking new advertising outlets.

There are, of course, certain drawbacks to recorded programs, not the least of them being the networks' objections to spotting them at the best listening times. On the other hand, the "package" has innumerable advantages over the live show, and, in general, the public doesn't give a hoot whether the program reaches it straight from the studio or via wire, wax, film or tape.

The prospects for ventures like "Reflections" are favorable and the useful service such programs can render Canadian radio artists makes their success greatly to be desired.

Sustaining Programs

Some weeks ago (S.N., June 8) we suggested that the C.B.C. was not always in accord with public opinion in the matter of sustaining programs. This suggestion was vigorously refuted by several correspondents who maintained, with alarming conviction, that it was both inaccurate and prejudiced and that, as a private individual without facilities for sampling country-wide public opinion, we had no right to make it. In all fairness, these correspondents should be quoted at some length in these columns but limitations of space preclude any sort of open forum, however valuable it might be. Nevertheless, both sides of the case must be stated, and the best summary of the C.B.C.'s case we've run across to date is contained in the report made by Mr. Ernest Bushnell, Director-General of C.B.C. Programs, to the Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting. This is the other side of the story presented by a man who is eminently qualified to state it.

"It may well be," says Mr. Bushnell, "that through the years there has developed a misapprehension on the part of some that the C.B.C., and particularly the Program Division, has come to regard itself as the instrument through which the welfare of the nation is to be preserved and that the enlightenment of its listeners is its sole aim. Not too thinly veiled suggestions have been made that the 'intellectuals' of the C.B.C. Program Division are determined to see to it 'that the public gets only what they, not the public, but what they — the planners and producers — think the public should hear'. That, I submit, is nonsense and such stories have been and probably will continue to be circulated for no other purpose and for no better reason than to undermine the confidence of the people in their publicly owned broadcasting corporation. . . .

"We of the Program Division do not operate from ivory towers. We are in continuous contact with almost every organization and movement that plays a vital part in Canadian life. From them and from other sources we try to gauge what a representative cross section of Canadian listeners would like to hear and we try to give it to them. . . .

"As a matter of fact many people are inclined to underestimate the general standards of public taste. I have often been surprised and pleased to note the wide response and the high rating enjoyed by some programs that many of us thought would be listened to only by a small and select audience. I am sure that the public taste is in general a bit better than it is assumed to be by many of those who cater to it."

This is only a very brief extract from a long and comprehensive report which, incidentally, makes fascinating reading for anyone who is even moderately interested in Canadian radio. It would be interesting to know how our readers feel about it.

New and Old Composers

The C.B.C. has done a great deal to promote the works of Canadian composers (as is only right and proper) and seems to have it in mind to do a great deal more. The Corporation's latest contribution to the good work is a series of programs on which compositions of contemporary Canadian musicians will be broadcast on long and short wave, to audiences both in this country and abroad. The series will be produced by the C.B.C. International Service and will be aired on Thursdays at 4.45 p.m., E.D.T., over the Trans-Canada and French Networks. (By the time this appears in print the first program, scheduled for August 1, will have been broadcast.) Late afternoon is a poor listening time for domestic audiences but in this case it has been necessitated by the fact that the program is especially designed for the export market.

The majority of the programs in the new series will originate in the C.B.C.'s International Service Studios in Montreal and the continuity will be in both English and French.

Works by our most eminent composers will be played along with those of young artists whose talents have not yet been accorded widespread recognition.

Old customers of the Allied Expeditionary Forces Program and the Canadian Forces Radio Service will remember the pleasant baritone voice of Edmund Hockridge, the young R.C.A.F. member who contributed so nobly to Canada's not inconsiderable share in overseas radio entertainment and who is returning to Canada this month to do a series of programs for the C.B.C.

Hockridge began the Horatio Alger part of his career when, as an AC1, he entered and won an amateur contest at that never-to-be-forgotten London hostelry, the Beaver Club. Transferred to the broadcasting section of R.C.A.F. public relations, he was engaged in singing, writing and producing, and in his spare time studied with George Baker, the celebrated English baritone. Since his demobilization, in February of this year, Hockridge has sung with the Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, the Melachrino Strings, and in a series of concerts staged by the B.B.C. in different parts of England. His series of concerts over the C.B.C. will be broadcast over the Dominion Network on Sundays at 10 p.m., beginning October 6.

Mr. Jean Beaudet, C.B.C. music supervisor, recently returned from Europe, says the people over there are fascinated by the C.B.C.'s short wave broadcasts and appear to look on Canada as "a land of hope and promise". The obvious remedy for this mental aberration is to send the good people of Europe the front pages of any of our daily newspapers.

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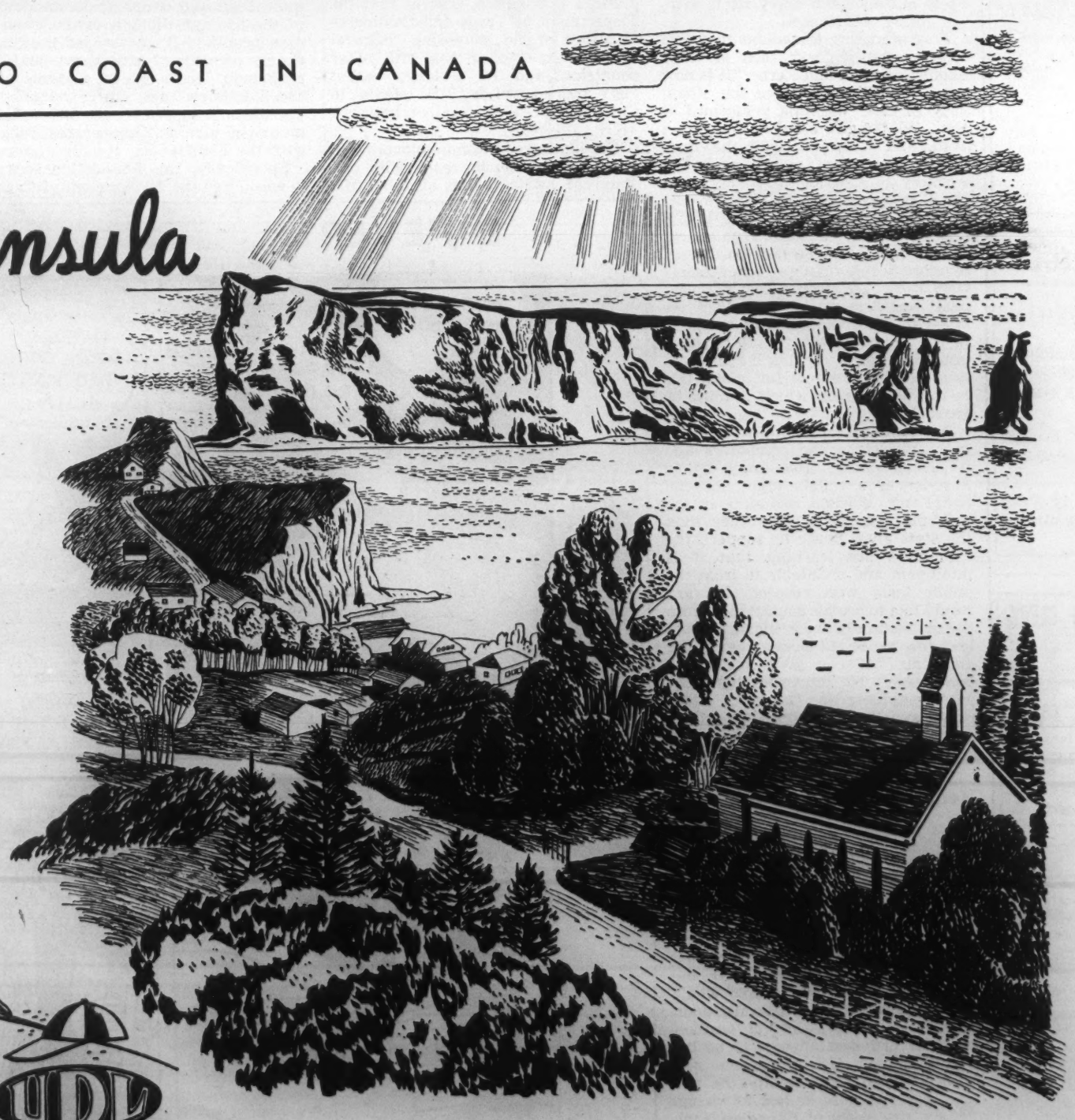
Gaspé Peninsula



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MUSICAL EVENTS

U.S. Music Is Following a Course That Pleases Public and Pays

By JOHN H. YOCOM

CANADIANS who at times may be perplexed at what is happening to American music got one official answer last week. But the answer may leave some of the conservative of us more than ever puzzled — or even apprehensive.

John Tasker, curator of Americana in the music department of the New York Public Library, has offered the second revision of his work, "Our American Music, Three Hundred Years of It" (Thomas Y. Crowell, pp. 841, $5). It was first published in 1931, slightly enlarged in the second edition, 1939. Now, the third edition expands the book further and brings its point of view up to date. The bibliography of all U.S. composers, past and present, which the book gives, is one of the most complete that we know.

Since the first edition the author has been working along two lines: (1) he has continued his scholarly research into the early history of his country's music; (2) he has been cognizant of the growing number of composers in the U.S. Librarian-author Howard has treated the additional information about the older composers and the arrival of new ones with equal diligence and accuracy.

The salient difference in this last edition is not merely the new names in it but Howard's new attitude to some of the names which were in it before. That, for Canadians whose views on music are somewhat rigid, may appear enigmatic. However, the changed point of view is not peculiar to him; he is merely recognizing what increasing numbers of serious musicians, critics and audiences have been learning — "that good music which is thoroughly American in character can no longer be judged by old European formulas."

Easy Lessons

Noting the composers' sensitivity to public taste, Howard believes that the only composers to show promise are those who are willing to learn from the masters of popularity, those who understand the melody, harmony and rhythm which the people like. Compositions intended originally for the ballroom or musical stage are now prepared for symphonic orchestras or otherwise disguised so that the highbrow audience can enjoy itself without losing self-respect.

Discriminating Canadians may find exaggerated remarks such as these about Gershwin and Kern: "It is now more than 20 years since the 'Rhapsody in Blue' was first performed at Paul Whiteman's concert in Aeolian Hall, and it has become the most widely and often played orchestra work by an American . . . 'Porgy and Bess,' first produced in 1935, revived for a record-breaking run in 1942 and taken through the nation for an extended tour, has been heard and seen by more people than any other American opera . . . Jerome Kern's 'Showboat' was first produced in 1928, revived in 1945, and remains a legend in the American theatre. Some have gone so far as to say that if ever there is to be a U.S. school for opera, this is the model upon which it must be based."

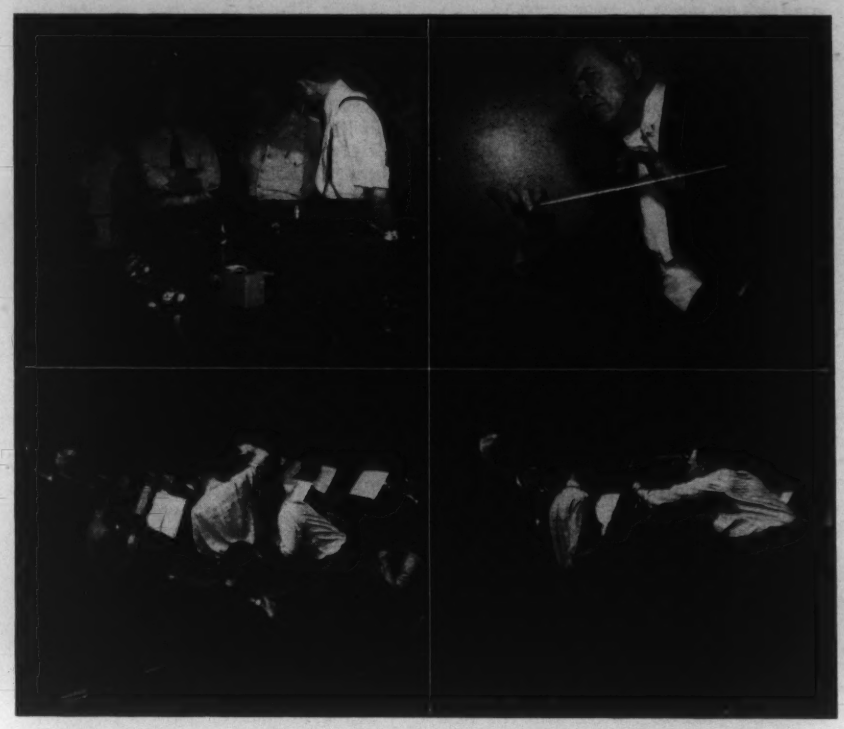
American music is simply acquiring more musicians and composers and larger audiences. Since every art, in a sense, is a collaboration between artist and audience, and since in the U.S. the general public rather than the state gives music its support, the composers are learning that it is intelligent and creditable to treat the public taste with respect. Howard would like to see his countrymen drop the distinction between highbrow and lowbrow music but closely regard the difference between *good* music and *bad* music. He illustrates his point with composers like Gershwin, Kern, Gould and Grofé. People loved their music at first hearing and enjoyed it even more after many hearings.

Hedging

But even Mr. Howard shows vestiges of the traditional attitudes which, he believes, the U.S. has so largely outgrown. In discussing younger composers he treats with slightly more confident respect those who have already written a first symphony, or a second or a third.

Although neither Aristotle nor the 19th Century Matthew Arnold would have approved of the Howard audience-directs-artist theory of aesthetics, it nevertheless appears to be the one that pays U.S. composers and musicians and consequently the one that they are more or less following.

Since the tastes of Canadian audiences are largely fashioned by the same influences as those in the U.S., this trend, like carbon paper on a second copy, touches us. It is not possible for us ever to remove the carbon completely, even if we wanted. However, there are agencies in Canada (e.g., the C.B.C., the T.C.M.'s Senior School) that are attempting to nourish our music independently. If state support on various governmental levels also existed, soon it would be the Yanks' turn to take notice of Canadian music.



These pictures were taken during the recording and filming of the movie "Canadian Symphony", featuring the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Sir Ernest MacMillan. Prepared by National Film Board, it has been shown in the U.S., Mexico (Saturday Night, July 6), Australia and Russia.

Trade Balance

Walter B. Herbert, Director of the Canada Foundation, tells us that the Department of Trade and Commerce is aware of the increasing "cultural trade" that Canada has with other countries, and to a large extent "has been supplying the steam to Canada's recent cultural exchanges". (S.N., July 6).

Canada's trade commissioners are working in close harmony with our External Affairs offices abroad. Mr. B. C. Butler, Trade and Commerce Public Relations Director, is particularly alive to the importance of cultural factors in international trade.

The Canada Foundation, incorporated in May, 1945, aims "to promote both at home and abroad wider knowledge and better understanding of the life and thought of the Canadian people". It encourages the exchange of visits of artists, musicians, craftsmen, lecturers and students of the Dominion and other countries. The Department of Trade and Commerce in turn has cooperated fully with the Foundation.

Specifically, the Foundation seeks to encourage the development of Canadian literature, art, drama, sculpture and other cultural activities and to stimulate public interest in them. Practical cooperation with governments and institutions here and abroad helps to achieve these objectives.

Reciprocity

In 1945 Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony orchestra, made a concert tour of Australia at the invitation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and directed orchestral performances in each of the Commonwealth's principal cities. This winter the trip will be reciprocated by the four-month visit of Australia's premier musical figure, Bernard Heinze.

Professor of music at the University of Melbourne and principal conductor of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Heinze will direct a number of special broadcasts for the C.B.C. and during January and February will make a concert tour of the Dominion. He will direct several performances by the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the orchestra of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal.

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BOY! THE OLD BUS CAN STILL TRAVEL!
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YOU GET A FLAT AND ONLY A MIRACLE SAVES YOU FROM DISASTER —
NEVER AGAIN! I'VE HAD MY LESSON!
WE MIGHT ALL HAVE BEEN KILLED
. . . D'J'EVER DECIDE RIGHT THERE AND THEN THAT CAREFUL DRIVING IS A VIRTUE ?

6-HW

DAWES **BLACK HORSE** BREWERY

in 1939, he conducted concerts in England, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Belgium, and in Finland where he was the guest of Jan Sibelius.

Brahms, The Works

One of the most ambitious musical seasons offered in any metropolitan city will be presented in Baltimore next winter when the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, directed by Reginald Stewart, formerly of Toronto, and assisted by at least eight other groups and more than twenty soloists, will perform the complete works of Johannes Brahms — in all about 705.

The occasion will be the 50th anniversary of Brahms' death. Stewart will have the lion's share of work in the project. Soloists will include Yehudi Menuhin, Heifetz, Robert Casadesus, Rose Bampton, Canada's Zara Nelsova, and Gregor Piatigorsky. Among other bodies taking part will be the Peabody Conservatory, the Budapest Quartet, the Kroll Quartet, the Albeneri Quartet, the Baltimore and Ohio Glee Clubs, and various madrigal groups.

Bing Crosby, lately making a picture at Jasper Park in the Canadian Rockies, was made president of the world-famed Maligne River Anglers Club last month by Robert Sommerville, general manager of the C.N.R. "Wow, am I happy!" beamed Bing. "I'd sooner accept this medal than receive an Oscar."

New Appointment

Edward Johnson, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, last month announced the appointment of Ettore Mazzoleni, associate conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, as Principal of the Conservatory. Dr. Arnold Walters will continue his activities as Director of the Conservatory's Senior School. (S.N. June 29)

FILM AND THEATRE

Is Mass Stupefaction the End of Mass Entertainment?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOLLYWOOD researchers have been busy for some time on the subject of entertainment values and have finally succeeded in turning the manufacture of commercial films into an exact science. By the use of electrical recorders, sample audiences and other mechanical devices, they can now foretell the future of practically any film as mass entertainment. If the future looks bright, the producer can safely go ahead with his enterprise. If Audience Reaction says no, he can stop half-way, change plot, players and story, and start all over again without throwing good millions after bad.

As a result of this scientific advance producers from now on can be sure of becoming more and more stupefyingly rich, while the films themselves will probably become more and more rich and stupefying.

According to Audience Reaction researchers, a film depends for its success on (1) title, (2) stars, and (3) plot, acting, direction, etc. Thus, a current attraction has a title ("Do You Love Me?") of practically universal appeal, and a cast consisting of Maureen O'Hara, Trumpeter Harry James, Crooner Dick Haymes, with a glimpse of Betty Grable and the Grable legs to run the Preview Graph up to fever height. At the same time its story, acting and direction are so successfully third-rate that they are practically negligible. It ought to make millions.

Boogie Bach

"Do You Love Me?" is built on the familiar Hollywood premise that once you get conflict the plot will take care of itself. The conflict here is between classical and swing music, with, as might be expected hot jazz beating Bach and Mozart eight to the bar. There is also a minor conflict between Harry James and Maureen O'Hara—he thinks she's unattractive, the sap, and this leads her to put herself in the hands of the professional beautifiers, who have never had an easier job.

After that the conflict dwindles down to a squabble between Trumpeter James and Crooner Haymes about who will get Miss O'Hara. Crooner Haymes gets her. Mr. James gets Betty Grable. That's about all there is to the poor little plot, which is dredged up between intervals of hot trumpeting, crooning sessions, a fashion show and a swing concert with full orchestra, with everything served up in technicolor.

Once when I was about ten years old I visited an ice-cream factory where the kindly manager gave me a great big spoon and told me to make the rounds of all his lovely vats and help myself. It was an experience I have never forgotten and "Do You Love Me?" recalled it much too violently for comfort. It's the same sort of stupendous handout, with the same rich artificial color and flavoring and the same wild indigestibility. It leaves you in the end with much the same sense of stupefaction, faintly touched with nausea.

Perfect Hussy

When a film concerns itself with the doings of a high-placed hussy in the Eighteenth Century the box office always rings twice. "The Wicked Lady" has a lively title, a handsome cast and a plot no sillier and certainly no wiser than the plots of most costume melodramas. There is considerable lively action and a liberal touch of corn relish in the dialogue. The story has no reality whatever and the acting is just a series of vigorous flourishes surrounding emptiness. So if the Audience Reaction experts are right "The Wicked Lady" should have a brilliant future.

The heroine of "The Wicked Lady" (Margaret Lockwood) begins her depredations by stealing the fiancé of another girl (Patricia Roc). She then becomes Lady Skelton, wife of a rich English landowner whose Tolstoyan attitude towards his tenants drives her frantic with boredom. So she takes up with a highwayman (James Mason) and for a time finds congenial employment as his general assistant. During one of her escapades she kills her husband's best tenant. When an aged family servitor threatens to expose her she first professes to repent, then tenderly poisons him. Her highwayman stands her up with his former doxie, so she arranges to have him sent to the gallows. She is just toying with the idea of disposing of her husband, who has been annoying her in various well-meaning ways when fate catches up with her and she dies, quite horribly, with no one to attend her except the camera man, who does a very fancy job in photographing her final throes through the top of a mullioned window.

The Wicked Lady was undoubtedly as black-hearted as they come. On the other hand her victims were for the most part so insupportably pious and pure that it was a pleasure to watch Lady Skelton's brisk disposal of them. There isn't much to be said for the acting in "The Wicked Lady", since the characters aren't required to act. They just move along with the general action, like figures on a float in some sort of gaudy costume pageant.

QUICK TAKES

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GILDA. A longish stretch of melodramatic foolishness about a beautiful entertainer with an unfortunate love-life. Rita Hayworth, Glen Ford.

Miss O'Neil Notable in "Richard III"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE interesting and exciting production of "Richard III" with José Ferrer and Nance O'Neil continues this week at the Royal Alexandra and is proving that Shakespeare can do good business in Toronto in spite of summer weather. I owe both the program editor and Miss O'Neil an apology for saying that her name was mis-spelled in the program. That was due to putting undue faith in a reference work which I have usually found highly reliable — Parker's "Who's Who in the Theatre." The funny thing is that the error (of putting in two l's) goes back to the earliest edition I have available, that of 1914, and has never been corrected to this day. Had I looked up my own records I should not have been thus led astray; I have a program of a Canadian performance of Miss O'Neil's in 1906, when she was playing "Magda" and "Hedda Gabler" with great success.

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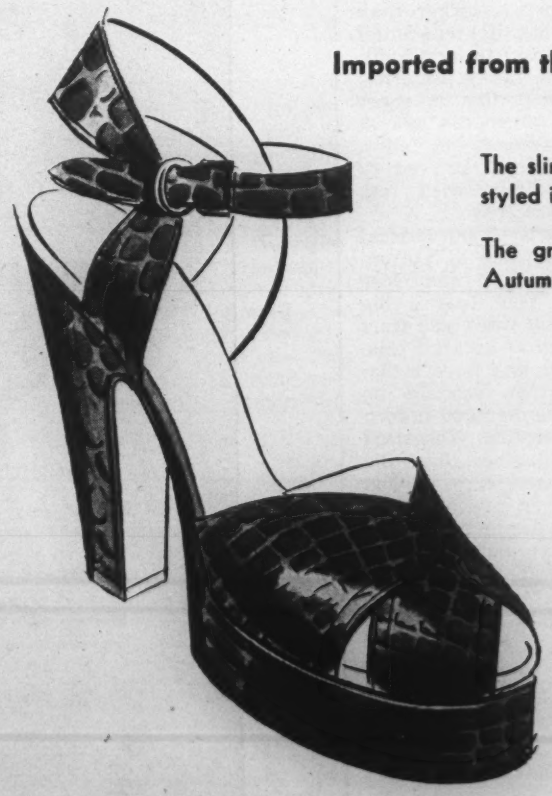

The sling pump with buckled strap is smoothly styled in golden tan, brown and blue.

The graceful bracelet sandal is done in rich Autumn-hinting shades of green, red and brown.

Simpson's
Second Floor

WORLD OF WOMEN

Face by Vanderbilt, Jewels by Cartier and the End of O.P.A.

By BERNICE COFFEY

New York.

GLORIA Vanderbilt's name has been added to the ever-increasing roster of those who pamper the upper bracket's seemingly insatiable appetite for perfumed essences and unguents. Her base of operations is a small, but elegant jewel-box of a shop in the East Sixties. On opening day a small crowd of the curious clustered around the not yet dry concrete doorstep craning to catch a glimpse of the interior. The *decor* is by Maurice Chalom who did the French and Rumanian Embassies in London, and the Palace of the Prince Monaco in Paris. The setting is modern with mirrored pilaster in which the phrase *appès la pluie le beau temps* is reflected many times.

Soft velvet and satin ribbon in shades of green and brown, as background for a Nassaua feather, trim this sweeping brimmed cloche of papaya colored felt. By Lilly Daché.

Wide French doors at the rear of the salon lead into a small L-shaped garden where there are white pebbles underfoot, potted red geraniums, marble Roman busts set against the high white painted brick walls. Red metal tables and chairs are set about, with a small but adequate canopied bar at the far end.

The much publicized Mrs. Vanderbilt—yes, she looks exactly like her many pictures — received wearing a simple, beautifully cut, black crepe dress, opera length white kid gloves, plain black pumps and a wide-brimmed black hat trimmed with even wider raven black wings. Her Diamant Bleu perfume is in a hand-cut crystal bottle made in France, and smells both elegant and expensive. Which it is. An ounce will set you back thirty dollars.

Collapsible Diamonds

There is an old jewellers' tradition that diamonds must always be displayed on black velvet. Cartier's knocked the stuffing out of this idea by draping six hundred thousand dollars worth of their fanciest jools in a fountain-shaped exhibit mixed with that frosty silky white stuff seen in whimsical window displays. This circular borealis of frost-and-fire at Hampshire House was surrounded by a hefty velvet rope designed to keep the more impulsive type of souvenir-hunter at a respectful distance, and guests in turn were surrounded by mistrustful-looking uniformed Pinkerton men.

The new jewellery is larger than ever, if possible, but lighter. Small panels of gold, pierced to lacy lightness in a lily-of-the-valley pattern—the open work finer than in sheer eyelet embroidery—form the newest mounting for diamonds in clips, brooches and bracelets. Its beauty depends on hand-filing with tiny saws in intricate patterns.

There are all sorts of mechanical trick arrangements, such as buttonhole flowers which open and close like four-o'clocks. You wear a big gold bud on your suit when you start in the morning, and at cocktail time you open the petals and have a diamond-edged rose. Oh, you do, do you? Another is the diamond brooch that has two-way stretch. You start with a five-inch diamond bar pin, give a gentle pull on secret hinged joints and you get a big diamond-shaped brooch. Another presto-changeo item is the gold bracelet, rigid with two great sapphire-and-diamond leaves at the front, which does a disappearing act into a hair ornament and again to a pair of clips. Even diamond necklaces break down into two or three nice practical diamond bracelets in the most thrifty fashion.

Strike One

"Over the top" earrings with the chief ornament (diamonds and a pendant sapphire) swing down from the point where your specs go over your ears—that is, if you wear specs. The ornament is carried up there on a curved wire concealed behind the ear. The lower part of the earring screws onto the lobe in the usual manner. This column's favorite piece was a finger ring which has five little diamond balls suspended from it so they twinkle every time you lift a finger.

Several massive knuckle rings, almost the size of walnuts, came from Paris, as did a colossal gold bracelet with crossed-over ends like iceman's tongs and the diamonds thrust through the metal at random. "Pari-mutuel" is a bracelet of pony skin clasped with a halter and ring of diamonds. Clever clips are a little love letter sealed with a ruby, flying away on a diamond wing, and an outline map of France in diamonds with the tricolor in rubies, diamonds and sapphires.

Completely unnerved by this treasure trove of glittering ice, and the guards breathing down our neck, we went into the adjoining room to brood over the vastness of it all with the aid of a cocktail.

Like everything else in New York strikes, too, are staged on a grand scale. On our usual hegira to Macy's (where any Canadian immediately feels at home, it's so much like Eaton's) we found well-organized groups of shirt-sleeved strikers parading before every entrance. They walked in tight, slow-moving circles emitting hoarse shouts of "Pass them by!" "They've got nylons at Gimbel's". Under the watchful eyes of numerous baton-swinging police others handed out paper sheets telling the strikers' side of the disagreement. Few passersby cared to brave the heckling they received as they entered the store's doors. Inside there was but a small scattering of customers, many of the counters were bare and the sales staff was an apologetic fifty per cent of the usual number.

Spike Jones and his orchestra (?) have been on view in person at the Strand Theatre on Broadway. Now, there are no half-and-half measures about Spike and his merry men. One is either quite, quite daft over them, has all the records perpetrated by the group, and can discuss the relative merits of their rendition of "Chloe" compared with that of "Glow-Worm" or, at the first blast gets away from there fast. We like Spike and his co-defendants on the whirling platters, but the stage performance of his particular brand of high-powered corn is much too much for us. One of the funniest touches to the personal appearance is the orchestra's attractive girl harpist seated in an old-fashioned rocking chair and contentedly knitting a yards-long scarf during almost the entire performance.

On The Bridal Path

About the only things that keep one approximately conscious in the Turkish bath heat are air-conditioning and the pleasant outdoor dining places. A Sunday stroll through Central Park from the Fifth Avenue side (or from around Sixty-Sixth Street on the Central Park West side if you don't crave exercise) will bring you to the "Tavern-on-the-Green", a name that suggests a dancing-'round-the-maypole atmosphere instead of the slick place it is in reality. If you are fortunate enough to draw a table beside the railing—and do not object to the bits of bridal path that float on to the plates—you can watch riders posting along the bridal path, sailors on leave scorching along on bicycles and, on the roadway between the two, families of returned G.I.'s out for Sunday drives in jeeps turned civilian decked out in sissy paint jobs and upholstered seats. The Tavern's service and food are very good, and there's a polite murmur of music going in the background. Not so expensive that you'll have to wire home for money, unless you've figured the budget pretty closely.

Amid all this talk of Cartier diamonds and lush living, it is interesting to consider Mr. and Mrs. John Doe of New York, and what the finish of O.P.A. has meant to them. When Mrs. Doe got out her market basket and went shopping for food under O.P.A. she found butter at 67 cents; sirloin steak, 40-46 cents; sliced bacon, 42-43 cents; oranges, 11-14 cents; milk (not delivered), 16 cents; eggs (Grade A), 55 cents; jam per pound, 26-39 cents. Of course, if these items were in scarce supply and she bought in the black market, Mrs. Doe had to dig deeper.

Today, with O.P.A. ceilings removed, Mrs. Doe's budget for food must be very elastic indeed. For a similar list of foods she now pays—butter, 74 cents to $1.00 per pound; sirloin steak, 54 cents to $1.00; sliced bacon, 40-80 cents; oranges, 10-20 cents; milk (not delivered), 18-21 cents; eggs (Grade A), 58-69 cents; jam per pound, 22-90 cents. These prices were published recently in the

Mitts and jewellery with a Victorian flavor accent the bare-shoulder look of new evening fashions. Here mitts by Aris are of wide-spaced gold mesh. Huge jewelled brooch of antiqued gold with cameo pendants, matching drop earrings.

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REOPENS SEPTEMBER

New York *Sun*, and Canadians can be thankful that while our ceiling is chipped and badly dented in places, it's still there to prevent prices soaring away off into the stratosphere like unleashed balloons. About the only things less expensive in New York than in Canada—we say this, after a very quick look around—are cigarettes and handbags. The cheapest thing in New York is the nickel ride on the subway.

So you want to be the toast of New York as a Powers or Conover model, silly girl. Then you must be not only superlatively beautiful, but strong as an ox. Swathed to their chins in furs they manage to look cool when less staunch mortals are wilting like week-old lettuce leaves left out in the sun. They have the trick of sauntering out on a split-second schedule looking equable and remote after the whirlwind fury of a backstage dressing room. They turn up at fashion breakfasts set for the unearthly hour of 8 a.m. seeming as wide-awake and alert as though it were high noon. Which is more than this column is capable of doing.

Flights of Fancy

These highly publicized, highly decorative long-legged fillies are among the first to set new hair fashions. Comparatively few are wearing the page boy style. Several wear the hair drawn back sleekly into a large roll at one side of the back of the head. It has an off-balance effect that is different and very smart. One model, of classic features, has her hair swept up off the sides and back of the head into a round roll that circles the crown. Underneath the roll she wears a black velvet ribbon around the head in the fashion of Greek statues. Narrow plain gold barrettes, about five inches long and curved to the head, often are used to clasp the hair at the back of the neck, and there are all sorts of fancy doings with combs and jewelled pieces and hair-pins of gold wire twisted into heart shapes.

At Claire McCardell's, where most of the models affect the out-doorish, windblown look and long hair with bangs, one or two wear their hair pulled back to the crown of the head where it is tied with a string and allowed to wave like a horse's mane. It's terrible, and the teens will adore it.

Going up in the elevator at the Waldorf-Astoria: A small boy dressed in a light blue suit, clutching a large toy. He was in the care of a white-coated page boy who was almost bursting his buttons with pride. "I heard you talking on the radio from the ball game today, Jimmy," remarked a passenger. "Do you like talking on the radio?" "Yes," replied the child somewhat uncertainly. After the youngster had been ushered off the elevator by his guide, the man remarked, "That's Joe DiMaggio's boy."

Decorator's note—unpatented and open to anyone who can swing a paint brush—seen in the entrance to the private apartment of Lilly Daché, milliner extraordinary and author of "Talking Through My Hats": Stairs and banister are all white, but instead of the usual broadloom up the centre there is a wide painted grey strip spatter-dashed with scarlet and white. And in flowing white script painted word by word on each step (read up):

carpet
our priority
excuse
Please
come in?
you
Won't
Bon Jour

Next week we'll talk about the fashions New York has in store for fall.

Light-Fingered Gentry Bedevil the Shopkeepers of London

By PETER DUFFIELD

London.

WOMAN, whose beauty, charm and virtue have seldom gone short of a biographer, might take a sharp glance at herself today and reflect that despite her immortalized purity she stands unchallenged as the world's No. 1 potential and actual thief, pilferer and stealer of articles from shops. The art of shoplifting, which varies from clumsy and juvenile amateurism to clever and adult professionalism, is today a country-wide menace, for which the long, light fingers of Woman are responsible nearly one hundred per cent.

No one—not the Retail Distributors' Association, nor the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, nor the emporium-, store-, or shop-keepers themselves—know how much British money is annually involved. A shop defence expert like C. Stuart Chiesman, of Lewisham, puts the shopkeepers' losses at millions of pounds yearly, with the rider: "Some stores don't know what they're losing themselves."

Crime statistics support Mr. Chiesman. London's Metropolitan Police, who reported 1477 cases of shoplifting in their area in 1936, reported an all-time peak of 2431 in 1942.

Brooding a bit misanthropically and smugly over this increasing feminine vice, I have been investigating the small and unusually exclusive coterie of men and women who make their living by protection of goods against other men and women. These are the big store detectives, numbering fewer than 100 in London, with a sprinkling in the rest of the country.

On the principle of setting a woman to catch a woman, something like 80 per cent of current store detectives are female, often under the supervision of a male chief.

Carpet-Pounders

In Oxford Street one store employs two men and two women, another has four women and several have one woman each. One suburban group of stores I visited has a department labelled Secret Service, with an ex-Yard man in charge of a mixed staff. A large proportion of store detectives are from police forces, and a number of the women have come from the women police.

Compared with life in the Force, a probable attraction has been work with less discipline, more individuality and a life in which, if the beat is still pounded, it is more likely a nice, snug, two-inch-deep pile carpet than a hard concrete paving.

One such carpet-pounder is Lucy Marmon, a 30-year-old woman detective now working at an establishment in Oxford Street. With the provision that I omitted the name of the store and used a haphazard name like Lucy Marmon instead of her real one (the cageyness of some shopkeepers on their security methods is practically catching) both the general manager and the detective herself gave me full facilities to see their security work.

Lucy Marmon's day of detection starts as the shop opens in the morning and continues until it closes at night. At peak hours—shoplifting peak hours are between mid-day and four p.m.—Lucy is on detective duty all the time. She fits in a spell of occasional officework in slack periods. "Mostly though," she says, "I wander around as though I were an ordinary shopper—but instead of shopping I watch other shoppers. You have to look out for the women who steal other women's handbags as well as for people taking goods from the store. In case I become known, I change my clothes, hair-style and hats as often as possible. I keep my eye mainly," she added, "on women's hands."

"Not long ago," she said, "I noticed a woman looking at pocket diaries, and I suddenly saw her slip three into her pocket. I kept my eye on her as she went to the picture post-card counter. There she slipped a number of cards into her handbag. Then she took a couple of wooden ornaments, some cake candles, and a red and black leather belt. I followed her from counter to counter, watched her off the premises, and when she was in the street I caught her arm and told her she had some goods she hadn't paid for."

"Come With Me"

The stock response of the shoplifter caught immediately after the act is either an immediate admission or an indignant denial. The woman in this case said: "Let me pay for them now, or I'll lose my job." The other response—an indignant "You're making a mistake, let go of my arm"—is rarer, and sometimes comes with a certain amount of in-fighting, toothing and clawing.

Lucy is 5 feet, 10 inches high and strapping to match. She comes from a long line of policemen, starting with a grandfather, and including both her father and her brother. Her husband is in the Navy. "If they are quiet and don't deny taking the articles," says Lucky, "I ask them to come to my office, and we go back to the shop through a side door. Then I ring the general manager and ask him if we should prefer a charge. We almost always do charge and then we summon the police, who take over. I don't have to attend police courts or give evidence unless the plea is not guilty. It's very rarely that."

The four factors that induced a spate of war-time shoplifting—the shortage and real need for goods, the scant coupon allowance, the shortage of watchful and protective shop-assistants, and the lack of wrapping-paper—have considerably lessened. Nevertheless, the woman shopper travels frequently today carrying some large container, an easy receptacle for unbought goods.

The store detective's technique is careful, neat, protective of the good name of the shop, but firm in handling the culprit.

Ninety-nine per cent of shoplifters when stopped prefer the private interview to any suggestion of police intervention on the spot. The technique in the store is to allow the culprit as much rope as possible—in order to quell any magisterial doubt that the crime was committed on sudden impulse and to determine whether it was a premeditated, repeatable crime.

"Personally," said one ex-Yard man, "I don't believe all these claims for kleptomania. In some instances, there are people who are genuinely in need, but the majority of our cases are women who are just too mean to pay."

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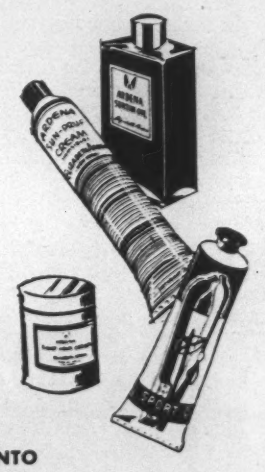

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CONCERNING FOOD

Famine Is No Stranger to More Than Half the World's People

By JANET MARCH

THE old English proverb—"Whatsoever was the father of a disease an ill diet was the mother"—is a fair summing up of the modern attitude toward diet. Not long ago in Toronto the dietary talk was official, when the Canadian Dietetic Association met and the ladies who feed you when you find yourself in a hospital, a restaurant, a hotel or any sort of institution, discussed things such as the future of frozen foods, how to arrange kitchens, school lunches and the use of diet in the treatment of disease.

One evening the speaker was Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, the Director of Nutrition of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Dr. Aykroyd has behind him an immense amount of experience including a good many years of nutritional research in India. He spoke in particular of the food problems of the poor peoples of the world, where population is high and dietary standards low, where people are short on life expectancy and energy, and where child mortality is high.

"Disconcerting"

We all talk today with horror of starving Europe but there is almost chronic starvation for about half the inhabitants of the world. When he speaks Dr. Aykroyd's English accent is untinged by emotion and, like many of his race, he is a master of understatement. He remarked that to a nutritionist being present, as he had been, at a famine was "a disconcerting experience". He also said mildly that after many years in India he had decided that what that country needed was not more research but just more food. It's difficult for a nutrition expert to apply expert knowledge of balanced diets when there isn't even enough cereal to be had to give everyone one decent meal a day.

Dr. Aykroyd quoted some interesting information concerning housewives' activities in certain parts of Africa. Here in Canada many women think they are forced to spend too much time on routine jobs such as ironing, cleaning, dusting and dish washing. Dr. Platt, who is the British Government's advisor on nutrition for the Colonies, reported that in Africa many women spent an average of four and a half hours a day (which, when added up, takes quite a hunk out of the forty-eight hour week) on collecting wood, pounding maize, carrying water and other primitive housewifely chores. In addition these women do all the agriculture of the village, fix up the plastered walls and are jacks of all trades. In their off moments they look after the children and do the cooking.

If you want to improve the nutritional standards of an African village in which the women work in this way, you must reach the women, and to reach the women you must do something about them having a few moments free in which to be reached. The only reasonable solution would seem to be to install some labor saving devices to shorten up that tedious four and a half hours of routine work each day, therefore the installation of small stone mills, and a better and nearer supply of water was suggested.

If every housewife in Canada had a washing and ironing machine, a vacuum cleaner, and a dish washer perhaps our women would have time to feed their children better, and also be able to give a little more attention to the problems of being good citizens of a democracy.

Of course poor nutritional standards aren't only to be found in India and China. Dr. Aykroyd reported that in Brazil, which is considerably nearer home, eighty per cent of the population exist on a diet entirely devoid of meat, fruit or vegetables. In fact, he remarked that the only diet which could be worse than that consumed by so many Brazilians would be no food at all, for they get no protein, iron or calcium. Such poor feeding produces all the usual evils—lack of energy, high child mortality, etc.

Just what the Food and Agriculture Organization can do to get all the world first, fed and, secondly, well fed, is not very easy to see. Dr. Aykroyd admitted that you cannot buck food habits which are some of the most firmly established habits in the world. You can make an attack on them, but people who like lemon pie or polished rice are likely to go right on eating them in spite of their waistlines or the risk of beriberi.

Like most other large sized problems hope lies in educating the children of the world, which can probably only be done by feeding them properly in the schools. As usual our problems seem to be too much for us, the older members of the generation, and we will pass this buck, along with several others to our children.

F.A.O.'s work, then, is almost reorganizing life habits of the world. The Organization will try to go back to fundamental causes rather than bandage up surface wounds. For instance, Dr. Aykroyd quoted the story of a district in Northern India where malnutrition with many cases of rickets was found to exist in the villages in the valleys. The recommendation was for re-foresting the mountains above the valleys which had had their timber cut off. In this way soil erosion was stopped and the quality raised of the crops and the stock in the valleys.

It is a long term policy but it is encouraging today to find the United Nations so farsighted in any of their organizations. Men like Dr. Aykroyd make one feel there is a future in world cooperation.

• •

Blueberries and Cream Are Very Good Indeed

By JOSEPHINE LEGH

THE blueberry is an individualist. While raspberry and strawberry recipes are more or less interchangeable, the blueberry maintains its originality and fine reputation marred by one blot only, and that a very dark one when it happens to be a spot of rich purple juice on a damask cloth.

The standard cookbooks appear to be chary of blueberry recipes—it may be that the season is short and the enjoyment of this fruit fleeting, as is the case of so many of the good things of summer—but there are always time honored "receipts" handed down thru the medium of yellowed hand written cookbooks which are invaluable treasures to possess. Of course, rationing was unheard of when these "receipts" were written, so one must be prepared to stint other dishes, in order to have sugar in the generous amounts called for.

Thus we have a blueberry muffin and teacake that graces the table once a year made with fresh berries, and a treat to recall. The same recipe makes either cake or muffins. When cake is made the generous pieces are split, not cut, and spread with butter while hot, a sprinkling of sugar added if desired.

Blueberry Muffins

2 eggs well beaten
Add 1 cup sugar, beat with eggs
½ cup milk
Butter size of an egg
Heat milk with butter in it
2 cups of flour
3 teaspoons baking powder and
1 teaspoon salt (mixed with flour)

When mixed add 2 cups large blueberries and bake in moderate oven about half an hour. A tip: To keep berries whole, roll in sugar then in flour.

Try stewed blueberries for lunch served with Billy Blisters, a wafer, the recipe for which came from Australia. To make them take 1 cup sifted flour, salt, and cut in a large tablespoonful of butter. Mix with milk and water and roll very thin. Cut in diamond shape and prick with fork. Bake in hot oven.

Blueberries and cream are very good indeed if you can obtain fresh uncrushed large berries with the blue floury dust that distinguishes them still intact. The smaller ones make flavorful pies. Always remember to heap the pie plate with berries, add a sprinkle of cinnamon, the complement of blueberries, and take precautions against the leakage of juice by pressing the upper and lower crusts firmly together and binding the edge of plate with a strip of wet linen cloth.

In the Maritimes where blueberry dishes are a specialty the season is celebrated in many homes by at least one meal of Fungy or Blueberry Grunt. The significance of this most inelegant name appears to be that it is so delicious that one eats to the point where a grunt is the only possible answer when the hostess proffers still another helping.

If you have a light hand with dumplings you will be able to turn out a first class Fungy. To make, put a quantity of blueberries with sugar to taste and a small amount of water in a deep stewing kettle with a tight cover. Cook slowly until the juice is of a thick rich consistency. Add a dash of cinnamon. Make dumplings as for stew, a fairly stiff dough and drop by spoonfuls into boiling juice, cover tightly. Cook twenty minutes without raising lid. Many a dumpling has been ruined by curiosity as to its progress. Serve immediately when done.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Madame and Papa

By JOHN BELKNAP

IT SAID in the paper the other day that Belgium is almost back to pre-war normality and that made me very happy because of Madame and Papa.

Madame and Papa lived in Beerse, a tiny village about forty kilometers northeast of Antwerp, and I was billeted with them during February and March of 1945.

I was sent to Beerse to join a rear-area establishment which was situated there, and when I arrived the Camp Commandant showed me two houses from which I could take my choice.

The house was a modern one, small, of yellow brick and set about six yards back from the road. It looked from the outside as though it should have been in some modest Canadian residential district or suburb, rather than in this ancient village of cobble streets. Like so many of the Continental homes, it was far more advanced in some details of its design than its North American counterpart. It had a window about two feet wide, running from top to bottom which, I discovered later, perfectly lighted the staircase running from the ground floor to the second.

I parked the jeep in the driveway and Madame welcomed me at the door with eager shyness. She was a small middle-aged woman with a wide, plain face and straight hair parted severely in the middle and pulled back flatly to a bun on the nape of her neck.

It was a viciously cold day and there was, of course, no heat anywhere in the house except for the fire in the kitchen stove.

My room was at the top of the stairs and was almost completely filled by a huge bed, piled high with mattresses and bolsters in the Continental manner. A large lithograph of a small cherub peeking through curtains at a mother and child, hung on the wall beside the bed; a crucifix, which in some form or another appeared at least once in every room in the house, was at the foot of the bed; and a beautiful cupboard was set against the head of the bed. The sight of that cupboard, with its shelves and hooks and places to spread things out, will long remain as one of the most satisfying occasions of the War.

HAVING assured her that I had all that I wanted, I hurriedly unpacked my gear, unrolled my sleeping bag on the bed, shivered at the solid ice in the water pitcher and rushed out to seek the wavering warmth of the small stove in the Mess.

It wasn't until next evening that I got to know Madame and Papa at all. I had glimpsed the cosy warmth of the small kitchen and it had appealed to me as an ideal place to write letters, to which I was particularly addicted at the time. I went back to the house immediately after supper and asked if I might share the table, the light and the warmth. As soon as they understood what I wanted, they were overwhelmingly kind. I must remove my heavy boots, . . . they would be set by the fire and cleaned by morning. Had I any laundry to be done? Would I not accept hot water and the warmth of the kitchen for washing and shaving?

This excess of kindness was not only genuine, but spurred on by what they considered their rudeness of the previous evening. Some months later Madame wrote my wife a letter, which became mildly famous in Toronto, in which she was still worrying.

"One cold, snowy evening, he came in for the first time," she wrote. "We were unknown with soldier habits and a bit shy before the impressive appearance of the officer. That night, M. Belknap went straight from the cold air outside into his room. After further acquaintances, the following day, we regretted this very much. We have tried to make this good afterward."

ONCE they were assured that I wanted to talk with them, our evenings were much of a pattern. It would be dark by the time I got there, after my supper at the Mess. They would have finished their supper too, and the table was always cleared and ready for me to do my writing. The blackouts were always drawn, of course, and the little kitchen would be warm and silent except for the scratch of my pen, or the rustle of paper.

When I had finished my letter the three of us would talk, while Madame made up something to eat either from her meager store of food, or from the food I had received in parcels.

Madame spoke fluent French and Flemish and difficult English. I understood some French, and Papa spoke only Flemish. Between the three we could almost always make ourselves understood and the range of topics spread from their wistful admiration of Canadian Army bootlaces to the wonders of the International Date Line.

Papa was a tall, big, balding man of perpetual good humor. He had been in uniform at the beginning of the war, but after the surrender of the Belgian Army he had been allowed to return to his village. He had a carpentering business in the rear of his house, and specialized in window frames, cupboards, and such things. Because he could speak nothing but Flemish, he used to watch us eagerly as we talked, interjecting a question when he could not follow our conversation, nodding his big head and saying "Ja, Ja" whenever Madame took a moment to explain what we were discussing.

They were unfailingly polite; and proud, I always felt with some embarrassment, to have a Canadian officer living with them. When on rare occasions friends or relatives would drop in, I was always introduced as Sir Belknap, or Sir Officier, which, I suspected uneasily, might have disturbed the King of England if he'd known about it.

They would never let me thank them for anything. "No, sir," Madame would say, pronouncing each word carefully, "it is we who should thank you. It is an honor for us to do something when you have come so far, from Canada, to fight for our country." Nothing I ever said would convince them that we were much happier to be fighting the Germans on Belgian soil than in Canada.

I never tired of hearing about the Occupation and about the various unhappy parts of the war. On a roof just up the street, they used to explain, there had been French soldiers at the beginning of the war. One day when German planes flew over they fired on them, and one plane detached itself from the flight and swept down to bomb their village. During the Occupation, they had not been bothered too much. The village was so small, and the German troops had been well-behaved until just a few days before the liberation. They had never heard of the Commandos, and it was only through the underground radio that they had learned of the Allied landing in North Africa.

OF EVEN greater interest to me was their description of the liberation—the excitement, the rumor that British troops had been seen not far away, the hasty withdrawal of the Germans to avoid being cut off, and finally the appearance of the first small section of British infantry coming into the outskirts of the village. Then the masses of troops that poured through—the *camions* all with the Maple Leaf on them, the cheering, the hundreds of fine Canadian soldiers.

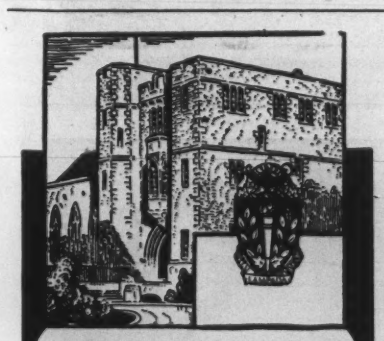
But apart from the war there were so many other things to discuss. I found that they called poplars "Canada Trees" and maples "American Trees". I learned that in Belgium Santa Claus travels on a donkey instead of with reindeer, and that he is always accompanied by a small black imp who in some obscure way copes with naughty children.

They were, as most Europeans seemed to be, very interested in North America; and because I was a Canadian, in Canada particularly. They were amazed at the size of our country, and surprised to learn that we had large cities. They would listen for hours while I told them about our drug-stores, milk-shakes, hot-dogs, hamburgers and curb-service. I would tell them about corn on the cob; "Here it is only for cattle," Madame would shrug wonderingly, "but next summer we must try it."

For breakfast they invariably had black bread, preserved spiced pears, and possibly an egg. I tried one evening to tell them about our cereals but found it utterly impossible even in English, to describe corn flakes, rice crispies, or shredded wheat!

I used to share the contents of my parcels with them and Madame was fascinated by our modern packages. Her frugal mind was appalled by the variety of prepared cocoas I received. There would be perhaps four different brands in little packets. She was delighted with Spam or Prem, or any of the tinned meats. The prepared coffee, the tea bags, the noodle soup, the chocolate bars all impressed her and she used to save the wrappers, smoothing them out and piling them neatly in a drawer.

I think it was the soup that affected her most—the simple soup cubes which require only hot water. "In Belgium it takes half a day", she used to mutter, shaking her head, "in Canada fifteen minutes. If we were twenty years we would go to Canada."



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Britain's Economy Must Be Repaired by Loan

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The plain truth, says Mr. Marston, is that the U.S. loan no longer means to the British what it meant when it was negotiated over seven months ago. From a matter, seemingly, of life or death, it has degenerated to represent merely a little less, or a little more, austerity.

The only sane course now, obviously, is to use the credit to aid the restoration of Britain's war-damaged economy, with but slight accent on austerity relief. The earning of dollars for interest and repayment by further increased exports is the only way the loan can justify itself.

London.

SO much has been talked and written about the U.S. loan in the delay of seven months and one week between the agreement and its ratification that most people here are as relieved to have the subject closed, as to have the loan.

A slightly forced enthusiasm has been worked up in one or two organs of the Press, and the public is naturally glad to know that it will not have to suffer another austerity wave; but generally the reaction has been restrained, even somewhat grim. *The Financial Times*, organ of the City, concluded its comments with a plea that we should "try to put aside our suspicions and doubts, and, facing an incredibly difficult task, must do our best to succeed—or at the very least to ensure that in the event of failure the fault shall not be ours."

The plain truth is that the loan no longer means to the British what it meant when negotiated late last year, and still meant when Parliament ratified it soon afterwards. It appeared then as a liberal measure for freeing currencies and trade, a cornerstone of the edifice of postwar reconstruction, a first step towards that "new golden age of plenty", the mere idea of which now mocks a drab and hungry world.

The sordid campaign in the United States against the loan—echoed by the Empire Isolationists in Britain—soon shook out these illusions; and the crowning irony came in the last hours of the debate, when extreme opposition Representatives were persuaded to cease their Britain-baiting only when presented with a bigger hate which seemed to deserve priority. One cynic remarked, indeed, that it was Russia who granted the U.S. loan to Britain. Whatever it may do to Plenty, the loan has made a poor contribution to Peace.

The background to the more critical attitude on this side is, of course, the recovery which Britain has, during this protracted wrangling, achieved on her own account. Six months ago the loan still seemed a matter of life or death: now it seems a matter of a little less or a little more, austerity.

Much More Than That

It is in fact much more than that, for if it is spent wisely, not on frivolous things but on necessities such as new machinery and vital raw materials, it can be made the means of fulfilling the promise of recovery.

But the foreign exchange position, which looked so black at the beginning of the year, is very much brighter as a result of the notable expansion of exports, and there is no doubt that by continued exertions, supplemented by ordinary credits for individual requirements, Britain could have dragged herself out of the slough to sunnier ground.

Whether, if this situation could have been foreseen, a loan on such terms should have been negotiated at all, it is fruitless to argue. Some people here would have been relieved in the end to see the whole proposition thrown out; but the fact is that it has been granted, with all the subordination to U.S. finance which it implies, and it is now up to Britain to

(*Continued on Next Page*)

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These barrels will take beautiful china from 300 Staffordshire factories to many parts of the world as part of Britain's intensive drive for exports. Below, pottery of a quality unobtainable by British housewives for years awaits shipment in the Copeland warehouse, Stoke-on-Trent.

Delicate Spode ware is compared with the unexciting china for home use.

Finishing touches being put to "Cries of London", another Spode product.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Workable Plan For Industry

By P. M. RICHARDS

CONTROL or no control, the only sure way to check the upsweep of prices and keep it checked is to increase production sufficiently to give consumers the goods and services they crave, or at least enough to indicate convincingly that they won't have long to wait. Few people will want to pay fancy prices for the all-too-often inferior goods of today, if they have reason to believe that articles of improved design and better materials and workmanship will soon be available at competitive prices. Put the stress on production instead of control, tell the people (perhaps in a governmental information service) about the progressive increase in output of goods, and watch the lightening of pressure on prices.

To hold down the price level, we should do two things—cut out the strikes and get workers really working. We could add a third—ease taxes to leave consumers with as much buying power as possible for the support of production and employment.

At present we are trying to work less and produce less individually and yet have more to enjoy. The universal aim is to have employers pay more for less service, and if they are forced out of business as the result, to have the government take up the slack with make-work schemes and unemployment benefits. Where will we get to with that aim? Well, that's where we're going, if we hold to it. High wages for those working but persistent large-scale unemployment because high production costs make high prices and restrict sales. Despite the high wages for those fortunate enough to have jobs, a relatively low standard of living because of the taxes they have to pay to support the unemployed. Furthermore, a progressive accentuation of this unbalance, since the situation we are creating will feed on itself until the final breakdown.

Breakdown of What?

A breakdown of what—of capitalism? Of private enterprise? Well, hardly. Private enterprise will still be operating to the extent that conditions permit it to operate. It will be the New System, the system of capitalism-in-chains, which breaks down. We would then, we might suppose, hurriedly take off the chains and do our utmost to resuscitate private enterprise. But that's unlikely. Before we are driven to that as a last resort, we shall almost certainly go in for State Socialism or Communism or something, by whatever name, that means the totalitarian state with government direction of production and who-gets-what and who-works-where. Only when we have come to dislike that way of life so much—so very much—that we are willing to go to any lengths to free ourselves from it, shall we have any chance of doing so successfully. For our totalitarian-state bosses will be hard to evict.

And then (assuming recovery of freedom, which is a lot to assume) we are likely to find it none too easy to revive private enterprise. It is much easier to destroy than it is to create. Before it can operate productively, capital must be accumulated; today it takes several thousand dollars to provide the necessary equipment for each industrial worker. It takes years to build a great enterprise such as a steel industry, but a single bomb, perhaps even a single strike or a government control directive, may be enough to wreck it.

A Plan For All

We might do better, then, to retain the private enterprise we already have and seek to make more of it and to make it more fruitful. We should encourage enterprise, not discourage it from the beginning with government- and labor-imposed handicaps. We should make it really free enterprise, not subject to early strangulation by a powerful monopoly or combine. We should do away with strikes, a primitive labor weapon that should not be tolerated in the modern social-economic set-up. We should always make the consumer's welfare the paramount consideration, as against that of either capital or labor. Both labor and management might well accept this as a rule-of-thumb basis of judgment, since only by serving the consumer of their products can either of them really advance its own interest.

The present is a good time to think about these things, because it happens that we are threatened with a rise in prices which could (though it is unlikely) go to the extremes seen in some other countries, and even result in the sweeping away of the social system under which this country has made such enormous progress. Frequently repeated stoppages of production as a result of conflict between labor and management can only result in seriously increasing the danger that the price rise will develop into a runaway. One of the most disturbing signs of the times is the seemingly universal "slow-down" in industry. Everywhere labor is taking it easy and producing less in a day's work than it used to. Perhaps it's a temporary postwar phenomenon and will disappear in time. But at present its responsibility for the inadequacy of current production is second only to that of strikes.

We fear a runaway price rise and also that a replacement boom will be succeeded by a general depression. The simple truth is that we can beat these things in only one way, which is to produce abundantly and (by free competition) keep down costs and prices. Abundant production means plenty of jobs at good wages; low prices mean consumer satisfaction and widening markets. It's a policy which works equally well for all and we ought to try it.

(*Continued from Page* 22)

make the utmost possible use of it to revitalize her economy.

Everything now turns on the manner in which the "line of credit" is used. Its purpose is to aid the restoration of a war-damaged economy, and it will be sheer negligence on the Government's part if it does not fulfil that purpose.

That does not mean, of course, that we should rush to buy masses of goods and equipment in the endeavor to modernize our industry all in a few months. Unfortunately, the capital value of the loan has already depreciated by about 20 per cent as a result of the rise in American prices, and a precipitate buying policy would be costly and later regretted, for inflation of capital values in this country is a already a sufficiently serious danger.

The purchasing mission will have to see that for every dollar it spends it gets real value. The loan has been gained at a price of which the interest and repayment terms represent only a fraction, and to fritter it away maintaining tobacco and film supplies and buying more gasoline and fancier foods would be a spendthrift act.

Springboard, Not Sofa

Mr. Dalton has said that the loan will enable us to relieve austerity a little; and that is reasonable enough, for a little more pleasure in life is an inducement to creative effort. But he has also said, quoting Mr. Churchill, that the loan must be a springboard, not a sofa. Resources have been gradually transferred from capital to consumer goods, and at the back of the responsible persons' minds should be the picture of British industry slowly wasting away from capital neglect.

A thrifty man granted an overdraft to put his personal affairs in order spends in the hope that he will not have to draw up to the full permitted amount. The £937½ million is likewise not a sum to be spent but the upper limit of spending allowed by the present provisions.

If this principle is fully appreciated, the obligations of the loan, both financial and moral, can be minimized. If our balance of payments at the end of the year is in fact going to be less adverse than expected to the extent of two or three million sterling, it ought to be possible—consistently with getting the needed equipment—to spend less than was originally contemplated for the current year. (At present about £200 million is earmarked) And if we keep as our objective the balancing of exports (visible and invisible) with imports, it should be possible to leave a sizeable proportion of the credit untouched right to the end.

But the money which is spent can be treated purely as a business proposition. If the capital equipment which it acquires enables Britain to reinforce her export trade so that she can earn the dollars for interest and repayment, and some more besides, then the loan will, commercially, have justified itself. But if U.S. interests expect to see the new liberalism in trade work only to their advantage, then the loan will cause the very animosity which it was intended to prevent.

This Scottish fisherman mends his net cheerfully; the herring season has been an excellent one to date.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Well-Directed Programs Add To Ore Chances In Yellowknife

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN THE Yellowknife district, Northwest Territories, in 1942, there were several producing gold mines, but the war forced a temporary suspension of all milling. The Negus Mines is again in operation and this fall resumption of milling is looked for at the Con and Rycon mines of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Thompson - Lundmark Gold Mines hopes to have underground work underway again by the end of the year and Giant Yellowknife is scheduled to commence production in the spring of 1948 at an initial rate of 500 tons per day with an early increase to 1,000 tons expected.

•

Visitors from Yellowknife are all impressed with the possibilities of the area becoming one of major importance. A busy and successful season is being enjoyed and numerous sound exploration programs are proceeding with new ore chances being opened up. A recent arrival from the camp describes the air traffic as "astounding" and states the constant arrival and departure of aircraft maintains one long roar. The population has jumped from less than 1,000 a couple of years ago to more than 3,000 and still continues to grow. While field activity is less than last year the area is witnessing much serious and intelligent mine-making effort. This year claims are being recorded at the rate of about 250 per month, whereas in 1945 a total of 9,200 claims were recorded. It is reported that more claims are coming open due to non-completion of necessary assessment work but, offsetting this is the more extensive and ably directed exploration on campaigns underway on many properties.

•

To date this year no new discoveries of major importance have been made although highly favorable developments were reported from some of the properties already under exploration and these have greatly enhanced the potentialities of the area as well as adding to the tremendous interest already being shown in the camp. The new rich finds are said to be attracting workers, engineers and mining men of all kinds, and the labor problem is expected to improve. Outstanding among the recent developments attesting to the progress are the Begus-Con drill hole which established the continuation of the Giant ore conditions on the west side of the West Bay fault; the favorable results at Akaitcho property, north of Giant; the Discovery results at Giauque Lake and the rich showings at the Diversified Mining Interests property in the Indin Lake section. A complete plan has been ordered by Diversified to commence as soon as possible underground development of a high grade ore zone. The Indin Lake section is one of the chief centres of interest at the present time and a large operation is being carried out by companies under the sponsorship of the B. W. Newkirk interests. Underground development by means of an adit tunnel has commenced on the Colomac and Indin Lake properties. Crestaurum Mines, some six miles north of Giant, is starting underground development on a high grade vein.

(*Continued on Page* 28)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C. L. R., Moose Creek, Ont.—Largely due to the opening of the new No. 21 vein on the 1,400 and 1,500-foot levels last year BIDGOOD KIRKLAND GOLD MINES was able to report a net profit of $17,737 as compared with a net loss of $97,126 in 1944. Production results this year are dependent on development operations being carried out and it is felt that chances for finding extensions of this vein system are good. The main shaft is to be deepened from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and the Gordon Lebel Mines property adjoining to the east is to be explored at depth. The latter company is providing $50,000 towards the cost of deepening the Bidgood shaft and underground development. Bidgood will explore the Gordon Lebel ground from underground and net profits received from any ore recovered between the 1,500 and 2,000-foot horizons will be divided pro rata, until the monies expended by Bidgood and advanced by Gordon Lebel have been repaid. Net profits thereafter from ore mined in Gordon Lebel ground will be divided equally. Bidgood has obtained a substantial interest in Wildor Gold Mines, presently diamond drilling in Bourlamaque township, Quebec.

K. R. E., Toronto, Ont.—Business of the YORK KNITTING CO., LTD., is reported to have been satisfactory in the first half of 1946, with sales slightly ahead of the corresponding period of 1945. Supply of wool tops and all yarns is limited and there has been little improvement in the labor situation. Plans for expansion are under way. Present plants will be improved and the latest types of knitting and spinning machinery will be installed. During the current year, if possible, $500,000 of new equipment will be purchased, with a greater amount anticipated for 1947, and an amount comparable with 1946 in 1948. Operations of the subsidiary Kroy Unshrinkable Wools, Ltd., will be extended to United States and a large hosiery plant will be established in the United Kingdom. Finances for the expansion are being provided through the creation of a new $3,000,000 first mortgage issue, of which $2,000,000 is being sold to refund the presently outstanding $12,000,000 funded debt.

W. E. D., Windsor, Ont. — HALCROW SWAYZE MINING COMPANY reported in March quick assets of over $100,000 and it has substantial share interests, through participation in financing, in Ribago Rouyn, Oromaque and Briscoe Bryce. The original property is retained in the Swayze area of Ontario, in which a large low-grade orebody has been indicated, but I understand no immediate resumption of operations is planned there. Financing is being negotiated to sink a shaft on the Briscoe Bryce property and diamond drill exploration is to be continued on the Ribago property in the Rouyn area and at Oromaque in Bourlamaque township, Quebec.

B. E. L., Weston, Ont. — Sales volume of CANADIAN TIRE CORP., LTD., in June was the highest in the company's history and sales for the first six months of 1946 registered an over-all increase of 77 per cent over similar period of 1945. The improvement reflects, to a certain extent, the ending of tire rationing, but other merchandise is in proportionate demand and it is apparent the supply will not catch up with the demand for many months. Earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, including refundable portion, were reported at $158,860, equal to $1.58 a share on the capital stock. Current dividend rate is $1.00 a share per annum, payable in quarterly instalments of 25 cents a share.

S.T.G., Charlottetown, P.E.I. — In the light of the fact that SHERRITT GORDON MINES nickel-copper property at Grandville Lake, Northern Manitoba, gives evidence of becoming a major development, you might be well advised to retain the shares, after having held them for a number of years. In the opinion of Eldon L. Brown, president, the company has not just a new mine, but a new mining district, where it should eventually have several mines. The area is located about 120 miles from the nearest railway and there is no hydro-electric power available. To justify building of a railroad and development of power, Mr. Brown estimates that it will be necessary

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Intermediate Trend Down

By HARUSPEX

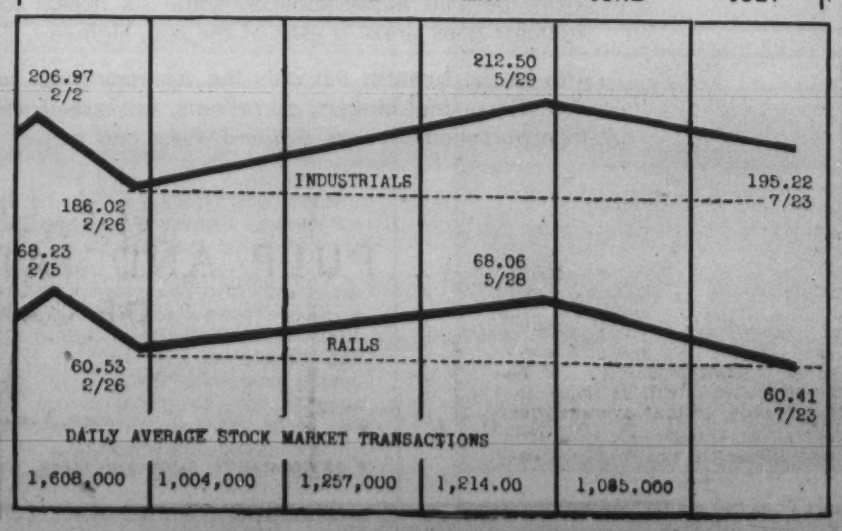
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND which dominates Canadian Markets while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

The SEVERAL-MONTH or Intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average.

Current N.Y. market weakness has raised questions among many investors as to the underlying trend of prices. Factors prominently discussed as responsible for the down movement have been the recent advance in short-term money rates; the upturns in the Canadian dollar and the Swedish krona against American exchange; further advance in living costs following OPA's suspension on June 30; further uncertainty as to what, finally, will be done about price regulation; threats of buyer's strikes and labor shutdowns in protest against rising prices. Disconcerting as certain of these developments are, they do not appear to have the weight of such opposing factors as the continued heavy deficits of certain consumer and capital goods, the rising line of production and earnings now under way, and the extensive credit resources available for the purchase of goods. It is thus difficult to project a major downtrend under the conditions mentioned.

From the technical approach, the stock market, as a result of July 23 weakness may be said to be in an intermediate downtrend, but until and unless the February low points are decisively broken, with volume accelerating, the major trend is to be designated as upward. Decisive breaking of the February lows would be disclosed by closes in both the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages at or under 59.52 and 185.01, respectively. While some backing and filling in the averages must take place before it can be determined whether recent lows are to mark the full extent of the decline, the market's action, from February to date, gives the appearance of stock accumulation, such as is often witnessed in the course of a major move—vide 1923-1924, 1926-1927, January to June 1929, and mid-1933-1934.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable October first, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August thirty-first, 1946.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.
Toronto, July 24th, 1946.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 236

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1946.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 9, 1946.

to have at least 20,000,099 tons of ore indicated by diamond drilling and underground work. Already a total of 1,400,000 tons of material has been indicated in one deposit to a depth of 900 feet and he feels confident that the objective will eventually be reached. The quesion of financing is now receiving consideration. The company's old mine has yet over 2,000,000 tons of copper ore in reserve. Sherritt also has a 70% interest in the Michipicoten Iron Mines where production commenced late last year.

E. B., Vancouver, B.C.—The JOHN INGLIS CO., LTD., is expected to show an improvement in its annual report for the year ended March 31, 1946, which is to appear in the near future. Operating profits and other income for the year ended March 31, 1945, totalled $1,433,993 and net earnings, after all charges, amounted to $166,743, equal to 73 cents a share on the issued capital stock. Construction of a self-contained gas-making plant for the B.C. electric is now underway. Another job to start shortly will be the construction of a foundry in New Toronto for the production of special castings required by the company and its associate, English Electric of Canada.

A. C. C., Toronto, Ont.—The WEST-BAY YELLOWKNIFE property, comprises approximately 280 acres, adjoining the Con mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in the Yellowknife area. Prior to a new diamond drilling program (20,000 feet) commenced earlier this year, nine holes had been drilled. These gave varying results with the No. 5 the most favorable as regards the gold values recovered. This hole encountered the shear zone at 400 feet. The first hole of the new campaign, with a heavy drill, was aimed east from approximately the same location as the No. 5 and expedited to cut the shear at around 1,600 to 1,700 feet. In February the company reported sufficient funds on hand to carry out the proposed drilling.

D. M., Orillia, Ont.—Yes, the common stock of CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. has been placed on an annual dividend basis of $1.50 with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share payable Oct. 1, 1946, to shareholders of record Aug. 31. This marks the third increase in dividend within a year. Net income for the period ended April 30, 1946, amounted to $2,054,462 or $1.03 per share on the common stock, or double net income of $825,061, which is equal to 55 cents a share on the common, adjusted to give effect to the conversion of the preferred into common stock.

D. B., Sydney, N.S.—A diamond drilling program is planned by YMIR YANKEE GIRL GOLD MINES on its property in the Quyta Lake section of the Yellowknife area, where good surface showings have been disclosed. Development of its placer properties in the Yukon, where commercial values have been indicated, is also planned for the current year. Net current assets at the end of the last fiscal year (August 31, 1945) amounted to over $56,000 and further funds are being raised through an option on treasury shares.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: — (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser — a study of Canadian stock habits — answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

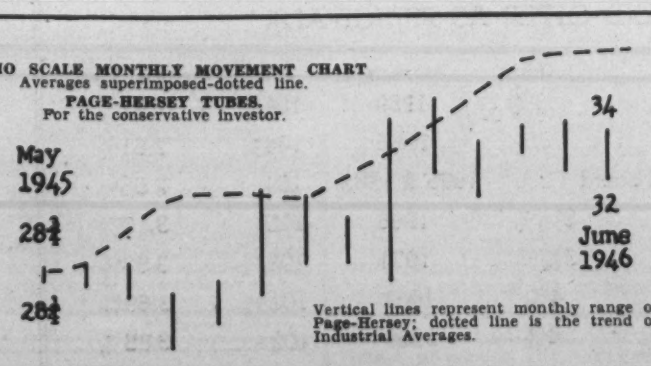
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED

			Averages.	Page-Hersey
PRICE	—	$ 32.75		
YIELD	—	3.8%		
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	94	Last 12 months	Up 34.3% Up 13.9%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month	Down 1.0% Down 2.9%
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942 low—1946 high	Up 160.0% Up 66.6%

RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed-dotted line.
PAGE-HERSEY TUBES.
For the conservative investor.



Vertical lines represent monthly range of Page-Hersey; dotted line is the trend of Industrial Averages.

SUMMARY:—Those who make a study of the habits of Canadian stocks eventually find that they are able to place the majority of them in categories with a reasonable certainty that they will not change those categories or those habits too frequently.

While it is axiomatic that all stocks move in the same direction as the Averages, it is for those who make these studies to ascertain the probable relationship between the two. It is from these calculations that one can expect to place each stock in its group with more than reasonable hope of accuracy.

From such studies it is found that Page-Hersey is another of the Group "A" stocks whose normal movements are somewhat under-average, but nevertheless it does move in the same direction. If one ascertains the average yield of all common stocks it will be found that Page-Hersey usually sells on a basis that is close to that average yield.

The shares of this company provide a satisfactory common stock investment for insurance companies and investors who desire steady income and as much price stability as can be found in equities.

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To assist investors in the selection of securities most suitable to their individual requirements, the services of our organization are always available.

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York Knitting Mills, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1946, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1946.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1946, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2nd, 1946.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30th, 1946, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2nd, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

J. S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto,
July 23, 1946.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On July 24th, 1946, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars Sepemtber 5th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 9th, 1946.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA,*
July 24th, 1946 *Secretary.*

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In choosing securities, the primary considerations of the investor are security and assurance of a good income. To meet these requirements, we, as principals, offer the following selection of bonds and preferred stock.

	*Price**	*Yield*
Dominion of Canada 9th Victory Loan 3% Bonds due September 1st, 1966	105.00	2.60%
Province of New Brunswick 2¾% Debentures due June 15th, 1966	99.00	2.80%
Burns & Co. Limited 4% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due May 1st, 1963	103.00	3.76%
Brown Company 5% General Mortgage Cumulative Bonds due December 1st, 1959	101.75 flat	4.82%
International Hydro-Electric System 6% Debentures due April 1st, 1944 (Semi-annual interest payments at the rate of 4% annually are currently being paid. The unpaid 2% interest is cumulative from October 1st, 1944.)	102.00 flat	3.92%

As agents, we offer:—

A. J. Freiman, Limited 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at the market about	100.50	4.46%

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ABOUT INSURANCE

British Compensation Plan for Victims of Uninsured Drivers

By GEORGE GILBERT

While the object of making automobile insurance compulsory is to ensure that the innocent victims of motor accidents or their dependents receive compensation up to a reasonable amount, this is often frustrated through failure of the negligent motorist to fulfil his statutory obligation to insure or whose insurance is invalid.

To deal with such cases of hardship an agreement has been entered into in Great Britain between an organization of private insurers and the Minister of Transport which provides for the payment to third-party victims of any damages awarded by the Courts which they are unable to recover from uninsured motorists.

EVEN in jurisdictions where it is compulsory for motorists to take out automobile insurance before obtaining a license to operate a car there is the need of making provision for the compensation of persons injured by motor cars when, for some reason, the third party insurance is not in force. In Great Britain, where compulsory automobile liability insurance has been in effect for a lengthy period, an agreement has been entered into between the Minister of Transport and a company composed of a large number of private insurers registered under the name of Motor Insurers' Bureau to provide for the satisfaction of judgments in respect of any liability required to be covered by contracts of insurance or security under Part 2 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

It is to be noted that the Council of the Bureau is a representative one, consisting of the following members: The chairman of the British Insurance Association; the chairman of Lloyd's; the chairman of Lloyd's Motor Underwriters' Association; Sir Stanley Aubrey of Lloyd's; the Commercial Union; the Eagle Star; the General Accident Fire & Life; the London Assurance; the London & Lancashire; the National Employers Mutual; the Phoenix; the Railway Passengers; the Royal; the Royal Exchange; the Sun; Lloyd's syndicates, Red Star, Eclipse, Renown. The chairman is Guy F. Johnson, C.B.E.

Bureau's Liability

Under the agreement, if judgment in respect of "any liability which is required to be covered by a policy of insurance or security under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, Part 2, is obtained against any person or persons in any Court in Great Britain whether or not such person or persons be in fact covered by a contract of insurance or if judgment in respect of any liability which is not so required to be covered by reason only of the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the said Act is in fact covered by a contract of insurance and any such judgment is not satisfied in full within seven days of the date upon which the person or persons in whose favor the judgment was or would apart from the provisions of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, or similar legislation, become entitled to enforce it, then Motor Insurers' Bureau will subject to the provisions of Clauses 5 and 6 of these presents pay or satisfy or cause to be paid or satisfied to or to the satisfaction of the person or persons in whose favor the judgment was given any sum payable or remaining payable thereunder in respect of the aforesaid liability, including taxed costs (or such proportion thereof as is attributable to the aforesaid liability) whatever may be the cause of the failure of the judgment debtor to satisfy the judgment."

Clause 5 stipulates that certain conditions shall be precedent to Motor Insurers' Bureau's liability. One is: That notice of the bringing of or intention to bring proceedings against any uninsured person be given to Motor Insurers' Bureau before or within twenty-one days after the commencement of such proceedings.

Conditions Precedent

Another condition precedent is: That if so required by the Bureau and subject to full indemnity from the Bureau as to costs the person bringing the proceedings shall have taken all reasonable steps to obtain judgment against all the tort-feasors responsible for the injury or death of the third party, and, in the event of a tort-feasor being a servant or agent, against his principal. A further one is that the judgment or judgments, including such judgment as may be obtained under the foregoing condition, be assigned to the Bureau or its nominee.

Another condition precedent is that in the event of any dispute as to the reasonableness of a requirement by the Bureau that any particular step should be taken to obtain judgment against other tort-feasors, it shall be referred to the Minister of Transport whose decision shall be final.

Clause 6 of the agreement provides that claims arising out of the use of vehicles owned by or in possession of the Crown in respect of any liability which is required to be covered by a contract of insurance under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, Part 2, shall be outside the scope of the agreement except where any other person has undertaken the responsibility for the existence of a contract of insurance under the said Part 2 (whether or not the person or persons liable be in fact covered by a contract of insurance) or where the liability is in fact covered by a contract of insurance. For the purpose of this Clause a vehicle which has been unlawfully removed from the possession of the Crown shall be taken to continue in that possession whilst it is kept so removed.

Foreign Visitors

Clause 2 of the agreement deals with claims arising out of the use of motor cars by foreign visitors. It provides that the Bureau shall take all such measures as the Minister of Transport, without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 1 or the provisions of Clause 5, may from time to time require to secure that persons having claims in respect of the death or injury caused by or arising out of the use of motor vehicles by persons making a temporary stay in Great Britain, or by persons for whom they may be responsible, shall be in no worse position than persons having such claims in respect of death or injury of any person caused by or arising out of the use of motor vehicles by persons permanently resident in Great Britain.

Clause 3 provides that the agreement shall be determinable by the Minister of Transport at any time or by Motor Insurers' Bureau on two years' notice without prejudice to the continued operation of the agreement in respect of accidents occurring before the date of termination.

Clause 4 provides that nothing in the agreement shall prevent authorized insurers or givers of security from providing by conditions in their contracts of insurance or by collateral agreements that all sums paid by them or by Motor Insurers' Bureau by virtue of the principal agreement in or towards the discharge of the liability of their insured shall be recoverable by them or by Motor Insurers' Bureau from the insured or from any other person.

Clause 8 provides that the agreement shall come into operation on July 1, 1946, and that nothing in the agreement shall affect any claims in respect of any liability which may have been incurred by any person, persons or classes of persons in respect of the death or bodily injury caused by or arising out of the use of a vehicle on a road on a date prior to July 1, 1946.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

What proportion of the total volume of the various lines of insurance transacted in Canada is handled by companies operating under Dominion license and supervision and what proportion of those operating under Provincial license and supervision? I understand that the great bulk of the insurance business in this country is transacted by Dominion licensed companies, but I have never come across any official figures giving this information.

R. E. W., London, Ont.

Figures showing the distribution of the total volume of insurance in force in Canada as at December 31, 1944, between Dominion licensees and Provincial licensees are to be found in an appendix to the detailed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended December 31, 1944. At that date the total life insurance in force in this country in Dominion licensed companies was $9,139,484,231, while the amount in force in Provincial licensed companies was $171,502,826, or 1.84 per cent of the total. The amount of fraternal insurance in force in Dominion licensed fraternals was $225,805,475, while the amount in force in Provincial licensed fraternals was $93,031,148, or 28.18 per cent of the total. The amount of fire insurance in force in Dominion licensed companies was $14,174,130,630, while the amount in force in Provincial licensed companies was $1,452,775,262, or 9.30 per cent of the total. The net casualty insurance premiums written in Canada in 1944 by Dominion licensed companies amounted to $61,699,571, while the amount written by Provincial licensed companies was $3,127,464, or 4.82 per cent of the total. It is noted that the Provincial figures given above do not include the figures for Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. If their figures were included the ratio of Provincial to total would be 11.06 per cent for fire insurance and 9.72 per cent for casualty insurance.

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Dominion of Canada	3%	1966	104⅛	2.61%
Montreal Protestant Central School Board	3%	1983 & 1985	101	2.96%
Brompton Pulp and Paper Co.	3½%	1966	100	3.50%
Winnipeg Electric Company	3¾%	1971	103½	3.53%
Dryden Paper Company	4%	1961	103½	3.69%
Dominion Dairies Limited	4%	1966	102	3.85%
Reliance Grain Company	4%	Preferred	Market	4.00%

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GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

U.K. May Direct More Exports to Canada

By W. E. SMITHSON

The sudden decision to bring the Canadian dollar on a par with that of the U.S. has been generally commended in Britain, and may result in a marked rediversion of U.K. export trade towards the Dominion, involving possibly a switch-over from the Middle East. This, says Mr. Marston, should prove advantageous to Canada as a check on the inflationary effects of current trading with the United States.

London.

THE revaluation of the Canadian dollar has had a favorable reception in this country. Some misgivings have been expressed on the medium-term position, as affecting British prices, and some quesies have been raised as to the ultimate effect on Canada's trade balance. But the sudden decision now—it would have caused much less surprise a year ago—has been generally commended.

It is getting near the time when the various countries will have to declare their currency values to the International Monetary Fund, and if they are to be committed to particular parities they must be sure that there are no serious disharmonies at the beginning. On this account, Canada's action may be followed by one or two other countries quite soon.

The disharmony between the Canadian and the U.S. dollars was obvious, resulting from the big wartime rise in prices in the United States. The discrepancy between Canada's 20 per cent and America's 33 per cent rise in the cost of living was already considerable enough, and evidently the collapse of price controls in the States presented a danger which Canada's Minister of Finance had to face at once. The decision to revalue has momentous implications, apart from its purely monetary importance.

Anxious Voices

Immediately price controls were relaxed in America anxious voices were heard in Britain asking what effect the individualistic economic development of the U.S. would have on that country's financial and trading relations with other nations.

It is dangerous, so the argument goes, to be too firmly tied to an economy which is liable to violent fluctuations. But the Government, though it can hardly have failed to perceive the danger, has as yet given no hint that it intends to strengthen further the ties with the Empire or to restore seriously-weakened contacts with Continental Europe. Mr. Ilsley, on the other hand, has declared Canada's determination to maintain the order, stability and independence of its economic and financial affairs. An outside stimulus to inflation could not be allowed.

Canada's bonds with the United States are recognized as vital, and a large trade between the two great neighbor countries is not only natural but especially necessary to Canada. But, as it is not a balanced trade, relations between Canada and the sterling area are equally necessary, to complete the triangle whereby Canada's deficit on U.S. account is made good by her credit on sterling account.

The non-convertibility of sterling during the war period has presented problems which, in the opinion of financial circles here, have been solved with notable success. Canada has, in fact, emerged from exceptional complications genuinely independent of both her mother and her neighbor. She has done so not by any manipulations but by the inherent strength of her economy.

The revaluation of the currency can hardly be other than beneficial to the Dominion at this stage. Exports of primary produce will realize more in the world markets, for in the present dearth of food and raw materials there can be no question of a slackening of exports even at higher prices. More competitive conditions will, of course, be re-established later; but the argument which has been faintly heard here, that Canada may later regret the loss to her competitive power, is not altogether ingenuous, for it implies that a country should deliberately keep its currency below real value now in order to enjoy unobtrusively later the benefits which would accrue from depreciation.

The Wheat Contract

That the Canadian dollar was in fact undervalued was made clear to anyone who might have doubted it by the favorable terms which Canada was able to quote for the bulk-purchase wheat contract to which the U.S. objected (to the intense irritation of the British), with the accusation curiously out of keeping with the times, that Canada had resorted to dumping.

There may be a quite perceptible reorientation of U.K. export trade towards the Dominion. A simple stimulation of British exports is not in these times possible, for the U.K. is not physically capable of producing more goods to export merely on currency stimulus. But exports to Canada will tend to bring in more revenue, and there may accordingly be some switchover of trade from say, the Middle East.

At the same time as United States goods are rising in price—a movement which will presumably more than offset the comparative depreciation of the U.S. dollar—the availability of other manufactures may be an advantage to the Dominion, as a check on the inflationary effects of current trading with the States.

The effect on the British economy will inevitably be, to some extent, inflationary. The price of wheat, for instance, at $1.55 per bushel, will be equivalent to 7s. 8d. instead of 7s. But as matters have turned out Canada has, so to speak, prepared in advance against the shock, with the $1,250 million credit.

It should finance our trade deficit with Canada for a further two years; and the value of the unspent balance—about $1,100 million—is nominally raised by 10 per cent. On the other hand, of course, the repayments will cost more sterling.

There is one indication that the grim years of shortage have taught a lesson. Everyone appreciates that Canada, in raising the value of her currency, can get a just price for her exports and enjoy imports from other countries at a generally more moderate cost. Consumers of Canadian goods are disturbed to find that they will have to pay more. This is a complete reversal of the attitude prevailing between the wars, when export traders were urging devaluation, and few consumers realized that giving away as much as possible and taking as little as possible in exchange was a very poor way to prosper.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Office has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C1063 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of AIRCRAFT INSURANCE in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Managing Director

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Continental Casualty Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C1062 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of AIRCRAFT INSURANCE excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an aircraft by fire or transportation in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. D. Bedolfe
Canadian General Manager

UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry No. C.1061 authorizing it to transact in Canada EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Manager for Canada.

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THE CANADIAN FRIENDS OF HANSARD

Honorary Director, Mr. B. K. Sandwell.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

An ore zone 150 feet long has been opened and drifted on since the dewatering of the shaft on the Cresent Kirkland portion of the Golden Gate Mining Company's property at Swastika in the Kirkland Lake area. At the annual meeting S. A. Pain, manager, stated it was mainly medium grade with high grade patches. A sweetener was intersected underground last week and drifting for 24 feet showed a face with two narrow quartz veins with exceptionally high values, and which, if persisted, might result in establishing an overall grade of $12 per ton. Plans call for the continuance of drifting in the high grade to establish sufficient length to warrant the opening of the mill. There is a 150-ton mill on the property which produced over $1,000,000, before stopped by war conditions.

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Results in opening new ore areas are beginning to accrue from the long-range development program at the Hedley Mascot Gold Mines property, in the Osoyoos mining division of British Columbia, which R. G. McCuish, president, in the annual report, states fully justified directors in embarking on this large scale work. A limited amount of diamond drilling on the Mascot claim added 25,000 tons of new ore to the reserves and also discovered new ore structures of promise which are now being further tested. A body of high grade ore has been uncovered in a crosscut driven north from the new 3,700-foot level tunnel through the central dike on the "Nick of Time" claim. On completion of the 2,700-foot incline, which is being driven at an angle of 24 degrees for a distance of 2,600 feet to connect with the 3,700-foot level for the purpose of tramming ore, the real exploration and development program will begin. It is estimated that two to three years' work will be necessary to explore the possibilities that are now in sight. Earnings in 1945 were ploughed back into exploration and development and as a consequence a loss of $19,286 was shown.

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The annual report of Transcontinental Resources Limited, a mining and financing development company with widespread interests, showed a much improved financial position at the end of 1945 as compared with the previous year. Profits for the year, after write-offs, taxes, etc., were $39,015 as against $18,023 the previous year. The deficit account of $232,141 for 1944 was turned into a surplus of $45,432, which was largely due to the profit realized on the sale of timber interests. The company's entire debenture debt has been retired. The value of the shares of companies listed on the Exchanges is carried on the balance sheet at $942,276, as compared with a quoted market value at December 31st of $1,803,044. Among the company's more important acquisitions last year were 1,000,000 shares of Taku River Gold Mines and in excess of 850,000 shares of Crestaurum Mines. At the annual meeting it was stated the outlook for the company has never been better.

•

Fifteen years ago Castle-Trethewey Mines, in the Gowganda area of Northern Ontario, discontinued operations due to the low price of silver but, it is probable the property will be reopened next year. The old buildings are to be repaired and the plant put in shape with the hope that the power line from Elk Lake can be repaired before next summer. Silver valued at $3,655,665 had been produced before operations were suspended. The ore shoots found on the property were small and erratic, but rich, which necessitated continuous and extensive exploration. The reopening of the property would appear to hold considerable promise in the light of the prevailing prices for the metal.

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It is expected shaft sinking to an initial depth of 625 feet will be underway in September at Lunward Gold Mines, in the Sioux Lookout area, of the Red Lake mining district. The intention is to establish four working levels. The plant for the operation is now being assembled and layouts for the plant and for a townsite have been completed on a scale that will allow for an initial production at the rate of 750 tons per day. No definite location has been selected for the shaft, which it was hoped could be located to serve all four ore zones, but it is now thought probable a second opening will be required to handle the No. 2 zone. Two new possibilities have been discovered on the property within recent weeks. In the opinion of C. H. E. Stewart, managing director, the property appears to be a big-tonnage, low-grade proposition with a grade of material that will average beween $5 and $7.

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An addition of over 10,000 tons to the ore reserves at Privateer Mines, in British Columbia, resulted from development work done from November to the re-opening of the mill in March, 1946, according to the annual report. Total reserves, as of February 28, were 33,956 tons, grading 0.043 ounces. The most interesting development feature since November has been the location of the No. 1 and No. 2 veins beyond the fault and the development of ore shoots there. Value of production from March 13 to May 22, 1946, was $30,359. At the year end net current assets were $213,118 against current liabilities of $24,033. The company's outside exploration program during 1945 yielded no important results.

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No new ore was found during the year ended March 31, 1946, at the Omega Gold Mines property, in the Larder Lake area, and ore reserves were considerably reduced. A complete geological study of the property is now being made in the hope that lava flows and conditions similar to producing mines in the area may be discovered. A net loss of $77,677 was reported for the year. Net current liabilities stand at $56,812, including a bank overdraft of $52,732. Ore reserves are estimated at 195,867 tons with an average grade of 0.147 ounces.

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The 99-year lease held by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines on the Gillies Lake-Porcupine Gold Mines has been terminated because of the inability of the former company to fulfill the working conditions due to the shortage of labor. Under the terms of the lease Hollinger was required to expend a minimum of $50,000 on exploration during the first two years of the lease and a minimum of $5,000 half-yearly thereafter. The Gillies property consists of 760 acres immediately adjoining the Hollinger and McIntyre properties. Gillies Lake is expected to re-open the property under its own management and control, as soon as labor conditions warrant. The company is drilling a property of 14 claims recently purchased in Natal and MacMurchy townships.

What Shall I Do?

This question is put to us continuously by clients considering the purchase or sale of certain Bonds or Shares. In an endeavour to help them reach a decision, we supply all pertinent facts about the Company's operations and earnings.

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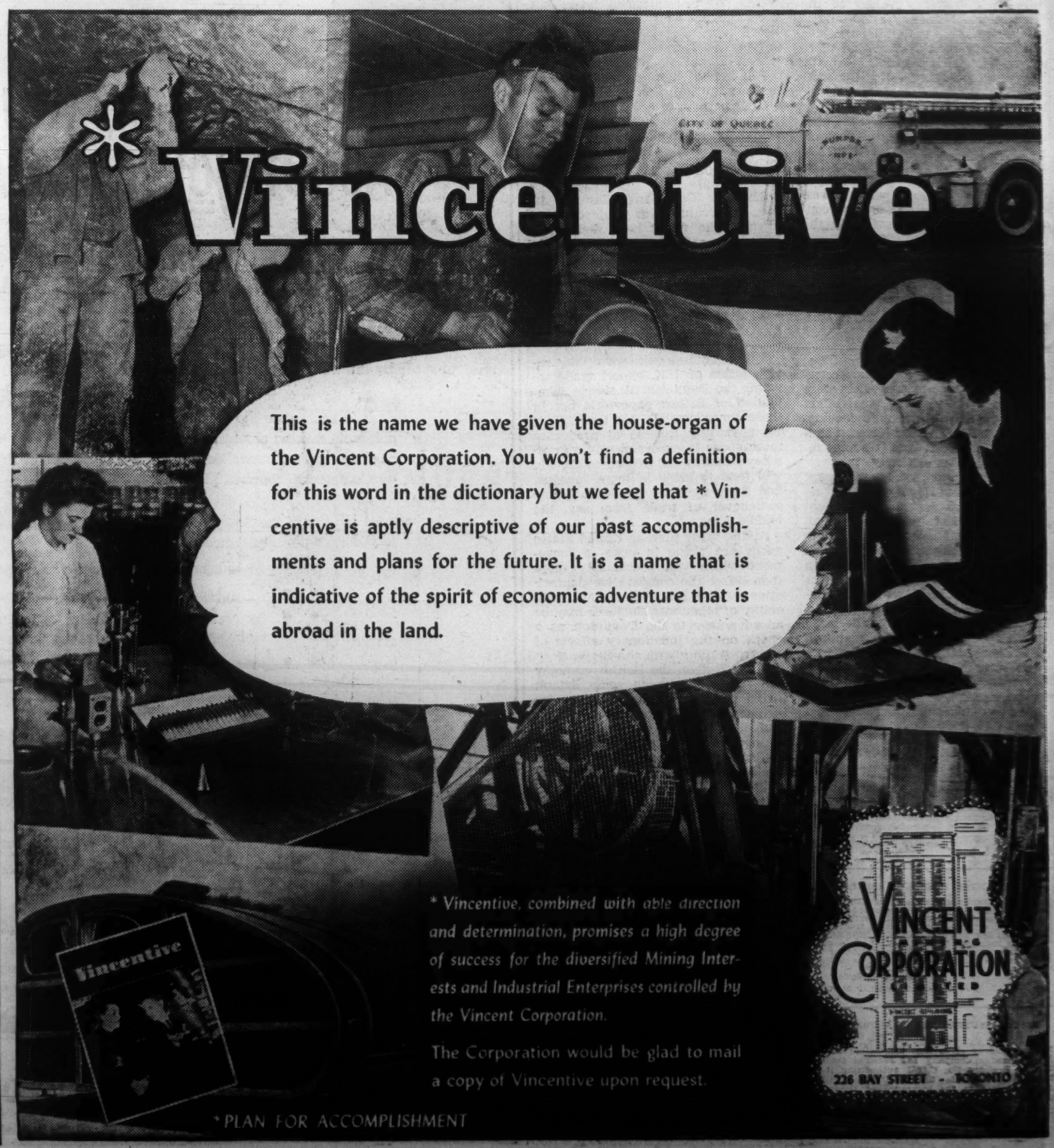
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